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RETENTION OF THE TURKS IN EUROPE BASIS OF PROTESTS

Cutting Up of Armenia Also Will Be Denounced at a Meeting in New York—Appeal to Be Made to the American People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Protests against the proposed retention of the Turks in Europe and the decimation of Armenia will be made at a luncheon to be given today at the Bankers Club under the auspices of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia.

These protests will include an appeal to the American people to exert their influence on Congress in an attempt to prevent the reactionary diplomacy of Europe from reducing Armenia to a mere semblance of the territory which she had been led to expect, and against rewarding the Turk, by leaving him in Europe, for the years of massacre which he has inflicted on Christians.

There will also be a protest to the Supreme Council at Paris, to the President of the United States, and to the liberal opinion of Europe, and an appeal signed by about 85 American bishops will be addressed to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

In the proposed cutting up of Armenia, and reduction of her territory from six vilayets to two, against which her friends here protest most vigorously. The general opinion is that Armenia, although she may have won her independence, has not won recognition of her right to full opportunity for development as some reparation for the crimes which have been inflicted upon her by the Turk.

The apparent reversal of Allied policy with reference to Armenia and the Turks is regarded here as having its cause in the jealousies and suspicions which the individual allies hold for one another. Upon these, it is believed, is based the reactionary diplomacy which has aroused the friends of Armenia all over the world to action. The appeals which will be sent forth as the result of today's meeting of the American committee will be addressed to the peoples of the various nations over the heads of their governments, and it is hoped that they will result in such a prompt and vigorous expression of the people's will that a revision of the reported Near Eastern settlement will be considered necessary by the Supreme Council, regardless of the retarding of the Turk in Constantinople and the extent to which the reported arrangement favoring him has been disseminated.

TRADE UNION ACTIONS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Trade Union Congress parliamentary committee is taking steps to clear up the position regarding the allegations against trade unions as to the non-employment of former soldiers. A special conference of the building trade unions is to be called, at which the question of the dilution and shortage of labor for house-building will be discussed.

Dr. Christopher Addison, the Minister of Health, has requested an opportunity to address the conference, convened by the parliamentary committee, and it is expected that he will be accompanied by Viscount Astor, who will attend to explain the government's case. The date for the building trades conference has not been arranged, but it will probably take place after the special congress on the nationalization of mines on March 11.

The parliamentary committee will shortly receive a deputation from former service men to discuss the attitude of the trade unions.

SERVANTS AND PIANOS TO BE TAXED IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—A tax on servants and pianos has been determined upon to help the Paris budget. Thus a household employing one domestic will have to pay 40 francs a year, the tax to be progressively heavy where there is a large number of servants.

The cost of traveling in France will also be increased under the new law 50 per cent. The transport of goods will be increased 55 per cent.

MR. POINCARÉ'S NEW DUTIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—Raymond Poincaré, who five days ago was President of the French Republic and two days ago was nominated President of the Commission on Reparations, is in place of C. C. A. Jonnart, took up his functions this afternoon. For the first time he sat in the Hotel Carlton, the headquarters of the commission, having expressed a desire to begin work without delay. It is certain he will be an authoritative figure and though the commission has no executive powers, his proposals are likely to be accepted without question by the Allies.

LABOR PARTY URGES NEW IRISH POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The National Labor Party Executive will meet this week to consider the report from the parliamentary section on the Irish situation. Parts of the report have been redrafted from the original form.

The Labor delegation which recently visited Ireland is convinced that the government must drop the present measure for the government of Ireland and consider the Irish problem afresh from the industrial standpoint and the point of view of self-determination. The Labor Party urges the broadest measure of Home Rule, but does not advocate republicanism.

SCHOOLS ARE OPEN TO UNVACCINATED

California Decision Establishes Right to Attend of Children Whose Parents Refuse to Consent to Their Vaccination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

EUREKA, California—By virtue of a decision handed down by Judge Murray of the Superior Court of Humboldt County, certain children who had been excluded from the public schools for several weeks, because they were unvaccinated, have been readmitted to the schools without being vaccinated.

This decision is regarded by the Public School Protective League,

which is looking after the interests of those parents who object to compulsory vaccination and medication in the public schools, as very important, as it definitely recognizes the right of unvaccinated children to attend the public schools.

According to the state law unvaccinated children may be excluded from schools if the State Board of Health finds that the schools have been "exposed to contagious disease," but it is provided that such children must be admitted to other schools that have not been so exposed.

"Although the law plainly provides for this transfer," says the Public School Protective League, "health officers have persistently disregarded this provision in an effort to compel the vaccination of all school children. The decision is of particular importance at this time, when a campaign is under way to secure the vaccination of the 80 per cent of the California school children who, according to the State Board of Health, are unvaccinated.

Because of the persistent attempt which has been made to ignore the present law and to deny unvaccinated children their rights, the Public School Protective League will place a constitutional amendment on the ballot at the general election to be held in November, 1920, which will prohibit vaccination, inoculation, or other medication as a condition for attendance in a public school."

In accordance with this decision by Judge Murray, the boards of education of Stockton and Oakland, California, have also passed resolutions permitting children who had been excluded from school, because they were unvaccinated, to attend other schools.

Vaccination Order Protested

Residents of Two Oregon Towns Oppose Board of Health Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—Non-conformists to the allopht's belief in vaccination have made organized protest in two Oregon towns against a recent order by the state Board of Health providing that pupils in all public schools must undergo vaccination or suffer debarment during a so-called quarantine period, in the discretion of health board and school board representatives.

At Marshfield 100 residents met recently and 65 of them signed the roster of an anti-vaccination league, which was organized on the spot.

Nearly every member is a parent.

They entered general protest against compulsory vaccination, and demanded that pupils excluded from the schools for refusal to be vaccinated should be given school facilities in some other place during the period of proscription.

Committees were appointed to obtain from the attorney-general of the State an opinion on the validity of the state Board of Health's course,

and from the state health officer an expression as to his willingness to provide for pupils debarred from one school for refusal to be vaccinated, places in other schools.

It also was declared to be the sense of the meeting that a test case should be brought into court to determine whether the law could stand.

At Eugene, Oregon, a meeting was held, attended by some 75 persons,

who adopted resolutions condemning the Legislature, the state Board of Health, and the local school board for attempting to enforce vaccination of pupils by law.

Luke L. Goodrich, president of the school board, issued a statement conceding that the school board had no direct authority to enforce vaccination, but announcing that, nevertheless, the board was conducting a canvass in an effort to ascertain how many pupils had refused to be vaccinated

CALL TO CAMPAIGN BY MR. GOMPERS

Unions Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor Urged to Support Nonpartisan Plan in the Political Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Within 48 hours, it is said, President Wilson will announce his selection of a Secretary of State to succeed Robert Lansing, who resigned on February 13, last, as a result of the President's displeasure at his course in calling meetings of the Cabinet to consider government business while the President was incapacitated, and because of fundamental differences of opinion between them on foreign policies.

The Labor delegation which recently visited Ireland is convinced that the government must drop the present measure for the government of Ireland and consider the Irish problem afresh from the industrial standpoint and the point of view of self-determination. The Labor Party urges the broadest measure of Home Rule, but does not advocate republicanism.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were told yesterday in a letter from Samuel Gompers, its president, that Labor's nonpartisan political campaign had been launched with success, and had been welcomed everywhere with enthusiasm. Labor, Mr. Gompers wrote, must make this campaign memorable, and a nonpartisan committee has been formed to work with the local unions to this end.

"Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them," the program demands. "Oppose our enemies and defeat them, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices, whether executive, judicial, or legislative."

"Your organization has a place in the ranks; it has a responsibility to meet which must be met. In order that there might be nation-wide action at the earliest possible moment Labor's national nonpartisan campaign committee requests that every central body call a meeting to be held on March 22, 1920, at which a committee of five of your able and devoted members should be appointed, and their names and addresses forwarded at once."

Mr. Gompers, Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, and James O'Connell are the executive committee in charge of Labor's political campaign. The letter yesterday follows up Mr. Gompers' vigorous stand against a separate Labor Party. The executive council of the federation is now meeting with Mr. Gompers in Jacksonville, Florida, where it is said the details of the campaign to elect officials friendly to Labor will be worked out. There are four women on the national campaign committee.

As the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held next June coincidentally with the conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties, the minority within the federation who favor the formation of a separate Labor Party, the executive council of the federation is now meeting with Mr. Gompers in Jacksonville, Florida, where it is said the details of the campaign to elect officials friendly to Labor will be worked out. There are four women on the national campaign committee.

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native quarters here there is a strong impression that Greece will be given sovereignty over Gallipoli and that her control will extend very close to Constantinople which, together with the internationalization of the Straits and the Bosphorus would, it is hoped, keep the Turk in order.

John Buchan's Views

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning asked Mr. Buchan for his view of this important question. Mr. Buchan disclaimed any authority to speak on the subject, but his opinion is of importance as that of an exceptionally well-informed British business man. He is one of the heads of the publishing firm of Nelson & Sons and the author of many well-known novels and of one of the most interesting histories of the recent war. During the war, among other national work, he held an important position in the Ministry of Information.

For some time he and others have favored internationalizing Constantinople and making it the headquarters of the League of Nations, and he considers that substantially this can still be done.

"It is quite impossible," he said, "that after the Turks have mistreated subject races they can be left in position where they can repeat such behavior. On the other hand, the Caliphate and Sultanate questions are closely interwoven with the prestige of Constantinople and its historical and constant associations."

How to Appear Opinion

"There is no doubt that Muhammadan opinion has come to feel strongly on this point, more especially following upon the Prime Minister's pledge of January 5, 1918, when he said that the Allies were not fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital, and voiced other similar statements. This Muhammadan opinion could be appeased by showing it that Constantinople was to be made not less, but greater, as the home of the great League of Nations. Constantinople would become the world's temple of peace.

"On the other hand, this proposal would provide the only guarantee likely to keep control of the Turks and prevent them from perpetrating further misdeeds. Turkey at Constantinople would, of course, be deprived of any military or other weapon which would enable her to resume her past methods. There are many more arguments for Constantinople being internationalized and made the headquarters of the League of Nations than there are against this proposal.

Future Political Problems

"Both the Near and Middle East will be the center of the future international political problems, and with the League headquarters actually situated in this part of the world, the League would be in first-hand touch with these problems and would thus be given the opportunity of developing into the powerful weapon for peace it is meant to be. Constantinople should not be in the hands of any one power, weak or strong, especially as Russia and Germany will become great nations again.

"It seems a much better center than Brussels or Geneva, and it is further from the western capitals, while being nearer the eastern ones, and the League has been constituted for the benefit of the East as well as of the West. Moreover, the selection of Constantinople as the League headquarters would quickly remedy its inaccessibility through the resulting development of sea, air, and land routes.

Best Solution of Problem

"That, I think, is the best solution of the Constantinople problem, and I think that it would be easier to bring pressure to bear on Turkey, to treat her subject races properly, if she remains at Constantinople in these circumstances than if she goes to the ground in the wilds of Asia Minor."

Lord Robert Cecil, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor tonight deprecated too much importance being attached to the alleged Muhammadan feeling about the removal of the Turks.

"Unquestionably," he said, "there is a large element of bluff in it. There always is. In any case it would be most undesirable and, in my opinion, injurious to the British interests in the East, if there is any appearance of giving way to such threats. If this decision is not reversed, the Turks and Orientals generally will certainly regard the Supreme Council's decisions as the result of their threats. The decision was singularly ill-timed, following on top of the renewed massacres at Marash."

A Very Attractive Argument

"If it was honestly felt that, after consideration of the questions involved, it would be better to leave the Turks in Constantinople, this decision should have been announced 18 months ago, at the time of the armistice. The world should not have been left under the impression, as it was until a few weeks ago, that it had been definitely decided to remove the Turk from Europe."

Asked if he did not think it would be easier to protect the subject races who will inevitably be left under the Turkish Government, if Turkey is left in Constantinople, than if his capital is to be in Asia Minor. Lord Robert said that that is a very attractive argument and it would probably carry considerable weight with it, if it were not for the history of the past 50 or 60 years.

Lord Robert Cecil's Solution

There are so many interested in Constantinople that no-one of them is able to bring such pressure to bear on the Turk as to insure his good behavior. Lord Robert rejected the idea of Constantinople as the headquarters for the League of Nations. "I don't think that is practicable," he said. "As things are at present, the headquarters of the League must of necessity be more accessible to the western powers than is possible at Constantinople."

Asked for his solution of the Con-

stantinople problem, Lord Robert said: "I, of course, think very much the best solution would be for the United States to accept the mandate for Constantinople, but failing that, Constantinople should be internationalized." The Supreme Council's provisional decision, he thought, would simply cause more trouble in the future.

Ottoman Press Expresses Satisfaction

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Reuter Constantinople messages report that the Ottoman press does not attempt to conceal its satisfaction at the news regarding the probable Constantinople decision, and thanks the French for favoring it.

A new party entitled the Committee for Defense and Deliverance of the Fatherland is proclaiming that no sacrifice can be agreed to which concerns the Ottoman Empire's independence and the integrity of Constantinople and the Sea of Marmara. It asserts, however, to the free passage of the Straits for all countries.

Meanwhile the recent Bolshevik successes appear to have increased the Union of Progress Committee's chauvinism, and its numerous and active local agents are declaring that the Turkish nation will not accept any peace terms resembling those outlined in the European press, and assert that National resistance will be complete in two months' time and that Enver Pasha in Turkestan and the Bolsheviks have promised their support.

Among the propaganda issued from Nationalist sources is a circular alleging that Enver Pasha is now in India and marching on Bombay.

SOCIALISTS' VOTE ON EVE OF CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The meaning of the vote of the Socialists of the Seine on the eve of the Congress at Strasbourg is whether the French party should join the third International or Moscow. According to the view of a prominent Socialist, interviewed by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, there is little doubt as to the result. The Seine Socialists always lead the way.

Three motions were introduced: the first by Peter Renaudel, faithful to the second International which was dominated by Germany before the war and was unable to avert hostilities; the second by Paul Faure, John Longuet, and Marcel Cachin, to reconstruct the international as a sort of fourth International. Mr. Loriot, leader of the Extremists, plumped for the third motion that of Nicholas Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier. This motion, which triumphed, demands the immediate substitution of Soviets for the present government, the expropriation of capital, the suppression of the right of private property, obligatory work, direct control of industry, mines, and transport and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The method to be employed includes an armed force.

This surprising resolution obtained nearly 10,000 votes, Mr. Faure's 6,000, Mr. Renaudel's 6,000, and the delegates to the National Congress in Strasbourg were accordingly instructed. Italy has already joined the third.

Insults of a gross character were raised upon Mr. Longuet recently, the leader of the party, who, while denounced for Bolshevik leanings by the other parties, is now repudiated as too moderate by the Socialists.

Mr. Longuet. This must not be taken too seriously but at any rate the second International is now defunct, and there will probably be a split in the party, as a minority refuse to follow the Extremists.

MUNICIPAL BOOTHS A SUCCESS IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A proposal has been made to the Municipal Council to maintain the municipal booths which proved successful to some extent in keeping down the high prices. In these wooden booths, erected by the council, goods, such as rice, beans, bacon, jam, margarine, and canned foodstuffs, were sold 30 per cent cheaper than in private shops. This boon to poor households, an experiment in municipal trading, will probably be put on a permanent basis.

A loan is to be raised in Canada, amounting to 150,000,000 francs, for the purchase of Canadian products for the booths. The council does 15,000,000 francs trade monthly, of which 200,000 is profit.

QUESTION INVOLVING FRANCE AND VATICAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—A grave question has arisen in the direct relations between France and the Vatican, revealing that Bavaria made overtures to Mr. Clemenceau suggesting separation from Prussia and separate diplomatic representation. It was felt to be necessary, however, to support the Roman Catholics and Mr. Clemenceau considered peace with the Vatican too big a price to pay for disintegration of the German Reich.

A statesman, alleged to be Aristide Briand, in an interview, agrees that the two questions are interlocked, but thinks that the moment is inopportune to arouse old anti-clerical passion, which would disunite the Bloc National. He advises a temporary mission to Rome to defend the French interests in Morocco, Syria, Alsace Lorraine, Austria, Bavaria, and all Roman Catholic south Germany, where the action of the Vatican is indispensable.

A mission of this sort requires no parliamentary sanction, but renders possible considerable discussion.

CHARLES R. CRANE MINISTER TO CHINA

Chicago Man Named by President Wilson to Succeed Dr. Paul S. Reinsch—Choice Said to Have Peking's Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charles R. Crane of Chicago, Illinois, has been selected by President Wilson for the position of United States Minister to China to succeed Dr. Paul S.

ry on of this work, he has been president, in addition to his many other activities. Of late Mr. Crane has considered himself a resident of Woods Hole and of New York City.

SENATE BLAMED FOR THE TURKISH TANGLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"The decision of the allied council to leave the Turks in control of Constantinople is a stupid, cowardly, and cruel decision," says the Chicago Journal. It is stupid, because it ignores the uniform teaching of history for hundreds of years. It is cowardly, because it shrinks from the idle threat of a 'holy war' and

PART ITALY PLAYED IN THE GREAT WAR

Ambassador to United States Tells of Italy's Aims and Her Victories, and Asserts Her Rights Regarding Boundaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Italy feels certain that the controversy over the Flume question will receive a solution "becoming that spirit of brotherhood which has sustained the Allies and the United States throughout the war," according to Baron Camillo Romano Avezzana, Italian Ambassador, who spoke at a dinner given in his and the Baroness Romano Avezzana's honor, by the Italy-American Society, at Hotel Astor last night.

"We are natural friends, because our activities supplement each other. Italy needs our coal and iron and copper and other rail materials; we need her products and her workmanship. It should be easy for Italy and America to enjoy the benefits of cooperation. This should be carefully planned and not left to haphazard efforts. Our appreciation of what she has done and sacrificed should quicken our desire to understand her problems and thus to secure an intimacy of commercial relations through which Italy may safeguard her economic independence, and we may have the benefit of increased exchanges."

Speeches were also made by Robert Underwood Johnson, recently announced as United States Ambassador to Italy; F. H. la Guardia, acting Mayor, and others.

A letter from Theodore Roosevelt to Capt. Francesco M. Guardabassi, dated May 24, 1918, and praising Italy's part in the war, was read for the first time in public and will be presented to the King of Italy by the Ambassador.

her old place among the nations, and Columbus and Galileo find their worthy successor in Marconi, Lesson of Thrift

"We have been taught by Italy in the past in the culture of the human spirit and today we can learn from her the most necessary lesson of the present hour, that is, the lesson of thrift. The war would not have been won without Italy's frugality and capacity to serve and to utilize without unnecessary waste. If we could have today through our American population the thrif so conspicuously displayed among the Italian people, America's economic problems would be solved.

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Speakers were also made by Robert Underwood Johnson, recently announced as United States Ambassador to Italy; F. H. la Guardia, acting Mayor, and others.

The Mayflower's manifest, he said, represented the greatest cargo of concentrated essence of world power in the world's history. He declared that the reestablishment of the old Washington home at Sulgrave Manor would be the erection of a temple to the future of mankind.

John W. Davis responded, and said: "Of all the misguided men in the world today, he is most misguided who would cast the apple of discord between the two English-speaking nations."

Lord Reading proposed "the memory of Washington and the friendship of the British and American peoples."

He characterized Washington as "the man who defeated us and one of the best men we ever produced."

WASHINGTON DAY MARKED IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Lord Mayor of London entertained some 300 distinguished guests at a luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday in honor of the tercentenary of the sailing of the Mayflower and George Washington's anniversary. John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, was the guest of honor, and speeches were delivered by him as well as by Viscount Bryce, Earl Reading, and Lord Burnham.

LONDON, England (Monday)—At the luncheon the Lord Mayor toasted Washington as "one of the heroes of the British race," and acclaimed love of justice, freedom, humanity, and peace as common bonds uniting the two peoples.

Viscount Bryce, the former British Ambassador to the United States, proposing the toast, "Success to the tercentenary celebrations," said the occasion would be celebrated in the United States and Holland, and he hoped it would be celebrated "no less heartily in England." He declared that the two nations must stand for their common ideals, in peace as they have in war, and called attention to the fact that "the problems of peace are harder than those of war times." Lord Burnham seconded the toast.

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Wilson Note Forwarded

President Said to Maintain Original Stand on Adriatic Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—What is understood to be President Wilson's final statement on the Adriatic situation was sent last night by cable to the United States embassies in London and Paris, to be delivered to the foreign offices of Great Britain and France, and through them to the Italian Government. The Premier of Italy, it is now stated, did not sign the note last received by President Wilson, and so no direct reply is being made to the Italian Government.

The original stand of President Wilson as outlined in the agreement of December 9 between the United States, Great Britain and France, it is stated, has not been abandoned by President Wilson in his reply. The reply is said to be a review of his original position, going into geographical, ethnological, and political phases. While the reply is a final statement, this is not represented as closing the door to further negotiations, but these negotiations must be along the lines of the December agreement.

The State Department is endeavoring to arrange a date when all the correspondence on this question since December 9 will be made public simultaneously in the respective capitals. The French Government, it is understood, disclaims responsibility for the leak on the contents of some of the notes. It is hoped that the correspondence can be made public in a few days.

FLOUR FOR EUROPE ON CREDIT PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A plan to sell 10,000,000 barrels of flour from the United States Grain Corporation on credit to municipalities of Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, and Armenia was proposed in an emergency appeal issued by the American Relief Administration. Although it is admitted there is a possible cash sale to Europe of 60,000,000 surplus barrels, the appeal is put on an altruistic basis.

It is pointed out that Poland is in most serious need, having a daily ration of only 6 ounces.

ISADORA DUNCAN RETURNS TO STAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—Isadora Duncan has failed in her endeavor to reconstitute her school of the "Dance Beautiful." Bellevue House has been taken by the State for a laboratory of research. For her return to the stage after many years' absence she has hired the largest hall obtainable, the Trocadero, the scene of her early triumphs, and next month she will again appear in her interpretations of music in classical gestures and Greek poses before a Paris audience.

Encore!

A Tecla Pearl and an Oriental Pearl are as alike as two renditions of the same record on a phonograph.

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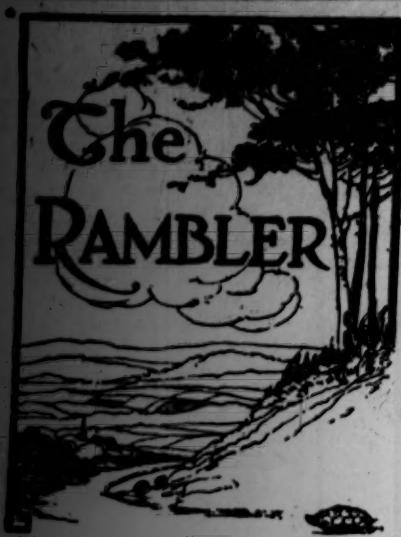
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YEMEN

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A Grateful Public

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Our last paper or two on the subject of the cinematograph, papers written in the modestest and friendliest mood, to our delight have met with a prodigious success, a success shown in the half of letters that has descended upon us. The careful reader will be good enough to remember that some of these letters do not actually praise, but betray a very kindly interest in the subject, and when you have interested, you have succeeded. The following letter was received but Saturday last and by the post mark we take it that it was written somewhere in the State of Alabama; we are no ruffians; we deprecate the anger of the cavalier as we shun the reprobation of the parliament man, therefore, though the letter was signed, we refrain from giving the name of the signer.

"Sir: The profession of the penny-a-liner is beneath the notice of blooded men, but when the penny-a-liner ridicules lovely women and brave men let me tell you plainly that he is running risks. Not content with sneering at the ladies of the troupe because they wore trains, which was necessary in my last film production, 'Only a Prince,' you have had the bad taste to ridicule (or try to ridicule) a well-known and accomplished gentleman because, as I insinuated, he did not wear cuffs attached to his shirt. Well, sir, let me tell you that here in America, we have our own standards and we do not seek outside America for them and we do not propose to. We can rise above such things as cuffs and float in the higher regions of the drama, untouched by the small-minded criticisms of those who are as ignorant of first-class art as they are of constitutional liberty.

(Signed)

The above tribute shows pretty clearly that, though the gentleman disagreed with us in certain respects, he had listened to what we said and you can hardly ask for a greater compliment than that. Indeed, we have every reason for hoping that things are going to improve, not only in Alabama, but much further afield.

The next letter comes from a gentleman in New York, who dates it and signs it and throughout shows that he is a man of consideration as well as a student of mankind:

New York.

"Dear Sir: Have been informed that you are going to run a line of stuff about improper film productions. I now give you notice that my attorney will take the matter up and protect me. You don't seem to realize that my work is to educate the public and how can you do that if you don't give them what they like? This is a free country and we don't want any despotism. It is un-American. It may go down in Europe, but not here. We Americans will not stand for it. My corporation has been running 'The Gymnasium' in 22 different cities for a month and anybody with the slightest impartiality and experience would know from the receipts that the film was educating the public. Just because you are not making a fortune, don't get sore with them that are in a perfectly legitimate and artistic way. Absolutely, I do not think you realize the capital invested in these productions, but I give you fair warning that I am going to protect the public from any attack on me and the other shareholders.

(Signed) "SOLOMON FILMSKY."

We consider this a very straightforward and serious letter, nor can we deny our uneasiness at having caused any annoyance to a gentleman who so manifestly desires to lift the public out of its ignorance of the beautiful.

We had a letter, and a very good one, from Chicago that was in no way reprobating in tone, and with the reader's permission we give it below:

"Chicago.

Dear Sir: Your story about the Italian and his first film-play interested me very much, because I am ambitious to become a playwright for the screen, or rather a successful one, for I have some plays filmed, but they have not gone the way I hoped. I cannot understand why my plays have not had phenomenal runs, nor why other writers' plays succeed as they do, because I put a great deal of thought and pains into my work, and that means something. I have always had well-considered homicides in my plays, and the last, on which I worked the hardest, contained a complete picture of the education of a burglar, which was accurate in every respect. I have made my criminals as attractive as I can and have never let them suffer for their vagaries, feeling as I do that the public should be interested but not made uncomfortable. I should be much obliged if you could ask your Italian friend, (I inclose stamp) whether he has made any original research in criminology, as this is very important, though he seems to have succeeded with a play that was not very thoughtful and had great structural defects.

(Signed)

L. C. STUDDERT-KENNEDY.
Principal of the High School.
Armstrong, British Columbia, February 5, 1920.

We might give you bales of letters

that have been sent us, letters that would be as tremendously interesting as the above, but a discriminating reader understands that space must be left for other matters in these columns. The last letter plainly shows that it was written by a gentle-hearted man who probably would be a howling success outside of the imagination. We liked his letter, but the other two aroused our enthusiasm, as they must have raised that of the reader. They are so brisk, so firm, so self-convinced, so sincerely and obviously full of a strong reprobation, so graphic, that we are determined to continue the correspondence, feeling as we do that the writers, though they may alter many pungent things, but poorly conceal the gratitude and the desire to amend themselves, aroused by our innocent comments.

TAHITI

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Maurice Baring took as his motto in the writing of his "Round the World in Any Number of Days," the verse:

"The time has come, the Walrus said,
To talk of many things:
- Of shoes and ships and sealing wax,
- Of cabbages and kings.

He speaks of Tahiti among the "many things" as incomparable and captivating: "It was spring in Tahiti, and every kind of imaginable blossom was flaunting its recklessness and extravagance. Everything grows wild in Tahiti. Nobody seems to bother about gardening, or anything of that kind. It is not only the ilies who do not till and spin, but the gardeners also."

The unaided results of nature are so prodigious that the imagination is staggered to think of what might be done, supposing an energetic gardener were let loose in these islands, and allowed to try experiments...

"The people say that if you once drink of the water of Tahiti you will be bound to go there again, and I do not wonder at this. It is certainly the most fascinating and most beautiful spot I have ever seen. Its fascination lies, not so much in the profusion and wealth of gaudy vegetation and exotic coloring, as in its subtle and indescribable charm. You do not feel as if you were in a hothouse. We do not feel as if you were in a most delicious country...

"Never have I seen anything so captivating as Tahiti, as those long, shady walks, those great, green trees, that prodigal, untutored glory of blossom and foliage, those fruits, those flowers, and the bird-like talk of the carefree natives, who wreath themselves with garlands, and are happy without working, and who put scarlet petals behind their ears to signify that they are going to enjoy themselves, to have a good time, to paint the town red."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Compulsory Vaccination
Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As a teacher and a parent may I make use of your valuable paper to protest strongly against the method which is being adopted in many of our public schools for enforcing vaccination regulations?

This wholesale, indiscriminate vaccinating of small children is in itself, to any intelligent thinking man, an obviously undesirable practice; but the method of carrying out this practice is not only undesirable, but positively dangerous.

Let us assume, sir, that we are standing in one of our school class rooms. It is filled with small, bright-faced, happy children, they are listening with rapt attention to a very interesting lesson their teacher is giving them. It is morning. Every one is fresh, every one is glad to be there.

Suddenly the door opens. The spell of rapt attention is broken by the entrance of the local doctor, ably supported by a school trustee. There is no more friendly group of four members than the Party Whips whose business it is, when possible, to outwit and outmaneuver each other in the best interests of their common country.

These children are then told that they all have to be vaccinated, and unless they are vaccinated, they are not allowed to come to school any more.

The doctor, then, in full view of the class, prepares the necessary instruments. The little arms are bared, one by one, and without a word of protest, without any reference to parents or guardians at all. The operation is performed on the left arm in case the vaccine behaves in a manner unexpected by and contrary to the laws of materia medica.

My protest, sir, is not against vaccination, nor is it against the doctors and their, in many ways, noble profession; but it is against these boards (which are the boards of education or boards of health), which take upon themselves not only to issue rules, but to enforce in our public schools, a wholesale indiscriminate vaccination of children, with an utter disregard of the inalienable rights and privileges of earnest, right-thinking parents.

In the great light of justice and reason this method appears as an unthinkable outrage upon the sacred rights of parentage, or has the parent no rights in British Columbia? Are the boards of education and of health the managing directors of the minds and bodies of our little children?

Long years ago the mighty prophet Amos thundered from the rising ground to the waiting crowd below, "Let justice roll down as the waters and righteousness (that is, right thinking) as a mighty stream." Let boards of education, boards of health, and boards of school trustees take note of the prophet's words.

(Signed)

THOMAS JEFFERSON WOTHER-SPOON.

Principal of the High School.

Armstrong, British Columbia, February 5, 1920.

LIFE IN LONDON AND THEREABOUT

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England (February 3)—Forty-six years ago, contributing to The Gentleman's Magazine a series of articles on "Men and Manner in Parliament," I quoted the following passage from "Coningsby": "No government can be long secure without a formidable Opposition. It reduces their superiors to tractable number which can be managed by the joint influences of fruition and hope. It offers vengeance to the discontented, and distinction to the ambitious; and employs the energies of aspiring spirits, who otherwise may prove traitors in a division or assassination in a debate." The passage had at the time (1874) a special appositeness.

Writing many years earlier, Disraeli continued: "The General Election of 1832 abrogated the Parliamentary Opposition of England, which had practically existed for more than a century and a half. And what a series of equivocal transactions and mortifying adventures did the withdrawal of this salutary restraint entail on the party which then so loudly congratulated themselves and the country that they were at length relieved from its odious repressions."

Election of 1874

The General Election of 1874 re-created the political situation here described. The Liberal Party were swept away at the polls, and Gladstone, in a historic letter addressed to Lord Granville, announced his determination to retire finally from the political arena. A prominent and picturesque detail in the transformation scene was that the author of "Coningsby" found himself in the position he deplored in the case of the government of 1832. Parliamentary opposition was abrogated with certainty of the dire result enumerated in the passage from the novel.

Four times the whirligig of time has brought about the same dilemma. As in 1832, in 1874, and 1886, Opposition in the House of Commons is today practically swamped. Even if the Labor members and the "Wee Liberals" were to combine they would, as a fighting force, be ineffective against the trained band of the Ministerial Coalition. Sir Donald Maclean, it is admitted on all hands, has developed unexpected qualities of leadership. Tactful, courteous, deeply versed in parliamentary usages and traditions, he has acquired a personal position out of proportion to the number of votes at his command. Neither in the person of their nominal leader, nor in any individual case of the rank and file, has the Labor Party disclosed the quality of leadership.

No one has more cause to regret this state of things than the Prime Minister. Naturally he does not desire to see an Opposition too formidable in respect either of members or by reason of supreme leadership. But the existence of a disciplined Opposition, captained by a responsible leader, is an essential condition to the successful carrying on of the business of the House of Commons. For that reason Mr. Lloyd George would heartily welcome the return of Mr. Asquith to the House. In ordinary times, when the forces of the Ministerialists and Opposition were more evenly balanced, the jealousy of private members occasionally manifested itself against what they were accustomed to regard as secret understandings between the two front benches. There was this much ground for suspicion, that in arranging current business the Leader of the House was accustomed privately to consult the Leader of the Opposition, shaping his course accordingly. There is in the House no more friendly group of four members than the Party Whips whose business it is, when possible, to outwit and outmaneuver each other in the best interests of their common country.

The hills draw a mile or so nearer. Steadily and silently as the moments, snowflakes have piled up all through January, but now toward the middle of February indications of a thaw are visible. A few days' rest from the relentless winter, a moment of mildness in the midst of rigor.

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fixed, there will be a general election. The condition of Coalition as the basic structure of the government is responsible for the feeling of unrest which is a powerful incentive to realization of its own apprehension. In politics a Coalition Government has the appearance of a body of brass.

The actuality includes feet made of clay. This is particularly the case in respect of the government over which Mr. Lloyd George nominally presides. It is not composed of men of moderately divergent differences in politics. For many years he was the most vehement denunciator of the men no today sit in council with him in the Cabinet. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Walter Long, and Lord Curzon, to name a few of his present colleagues, returned his invective with interest. Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots? For reasons which command admiration and gratitude, when the country was in peril, personal and political enmity were set aside and former bitter enemies worked hand in hand. But the war is over, and already we have a minister, prominent at least by the office he fills, denouncing the Coalition Government as an invertebrate and undefined body.

Party Traditions

The spirit and traditions of party warfare in politics are too deeply ingrained in the British to be permanently eradicated. That they should in due time reassess themselves is inevitable, and the time is close at hand. An interesting question is, What course will the Prime Minister take when the crisis presents itself? Apparently he must follow one of the "three courses" that throughout his long career from time to time presented themselves for Mr. Gladstone's choice. He may go to the country asking for a fresh vote of confidence in a Coalition Government probably partially reconstructed; he may finally and formally throw in his lot with his former foes and become head of a Conservative Ministry; or he may hark back to his early faith and friends, and shaking off the links with the Tory Party, boldly launch a Liberal Government pure and undefiled.

Of these three courses it may be said that the first would be futile, merely postponing a final smash-up. The second has a precedent in the case of Disraeli, who, commencing his political life as Radical candidate for Shrewsbury, closed it the revered head of the Tory Party. As for the last, the difficulty is that Mr. Lloyd George's policy, more especially as developed at the last general election, has sharply and widely estranged old political friends and colleagues.

Four times the whirligig of time has brought about the same dilemma. As in 1832, in 1874, and 1886, Opposition in the House of Commons is today practically swamped. Even if the Labor members and the "Wee Liberals" were to combine they would, as a fighting force, be ineffective against the trained band of the Ministerial Coalition. Sir Donald Maclean, it is admitted on all hands, has developed unexpected qualities of leadership.

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SOCIALISTS AND PRIVATE PROPERTY

Nothing in Program to Exclude Compensation, Says Algeron Lee — Apparently Violent Speech Explained as Ironic

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York.—In the continued investigation before the Assembly Judiciary Committee of the qualifications of the five suspended Socialist assemblymen, with his colleague Seymour Stedman on the witness stand, Morris Hillquit, Socialist counsel, refused yesterday to produce voluntarily the record of the case of the United States against Kate Richards O'Hare, or any other records, whereupon the chairman, Louis M. Martin, said that he would issue a subpoena for the document. Arthur E. Sutherland, counsel for the committee, said that he wanted to use the record in an effort to show that Eugene V. Debs had misrepresented the manner in which the trial of Mrs. O'Hare had been conducted.

Algeron Lee, who is in charge of the Rand School of Social Science, was called again as a witness and expounded the philosophy and theory of Socialism regarding compensation for private property taken over by the government. He also said that Socialists opposed sabotage, and of Eugene V. Debs he said that he considered him the fittest man as the standard-bearer of the party in the next presidential campaign.

Passive Resistance Favored

Norman Thomas, a Presbyterian clergyman and a Socialist, was the next witness. He is the editor of *The World Tomorrow*, and is connected with a society called the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and also the National Civil Liberties Bureau, the American Union against Militarism, and the Collegiate Anti-Militarist Society, all of which societies, as Archibald E. Stevenson, counsel for the committee, brought out in cross-examination, are in some way connected with defending conscientious objectors to military service.

This witness stated that he was so entirely opposed to war in any form that he considered passive resistance to armed invasion would be the better than armed resistance.

Mr. Stedman endeavored in direct examination to offset the evidence given by Peter W. Collins, of the Knights of Columbus, by eliciting from this witness that Socialism was not incompatible with religion, morals, or the family relationship, and that many ministers were Socialists.

Louis Waldman, one of the five suspended Socialist assemblymen, was the next witness. He said that while working in a ladies' coats and suits factory during the day, he had attended night school and had been graduated from Cooper Union as a civil engineer, and was now studying law. Mr. Waldman outlined the work of the Socialists in the Assembly and enumerated the various bills introduced by them.

Mr. Block Urged Registration

John Block read into the record an article entitled "Registration Day," written by himself, appearing in the New York Call on June 5, 1919, urging all men liable to the draft to register, and stating that all who failed to register or who urged others not to register would be pursuing an unwise and dangerous course.

Martin Conboy then questioned Mr. Stedman about a Socialist meeting at which he was present in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on January 12, 1919, when William Bros. Lloyd made a speech in which, Mr. Conboy said, occurred these words:

"We know that the reader we are to fight, the bigger army we get, the bigger navy, the more ammunition, the less chance there is for us to have to fight. So what we want is revolutionary preparedness. We want to organize, so if you want to put a piece of propaganda in the hands of everybody in Milwaukee, you can do it in three or four hours; if you want every Socialist in Milwaukee at a certain place at a certain time with a rifle in his hand, or a bad egg, he will be there."

Organization for Revolution

"We want a mobilization plan and an organization for the revolution. We want to get rifles, machine guns, field artillery, and the ammunition for it. You want to get dynamite. You want to tell off the men for the revolution when it starts here. You want to tell off the men who are to take the dynamite to the armory doors and blow them in and capture the guns and ammunition there, so that the capitalists won't have any. You want to tell off the men to dynamite the doors of the banks to get the money to finance the revolution. You want to have all this ready, because the capitalist propaganda or unpreparedness teaches that if you have it ready you won't need it, and you won't, because if you have that sort of an organization, when you get a political victory, and you can get it, the other side will lay down. If they don't, you go take their laws, their police, and military, and use it against them. Let's see how they will like that. It is bourgeois to conspire to commit treason or every crime under the sun. A Bolshevik is a man that doesn't care whether school keeps or not, so long as the revolution goes on."

Speech Called Witty

Mr. Stedman said that was a part of the speech which he called witty, and went on to say that one cannot in reading get the pauses and emphasis, and in any case he did not think it was an absolutely accurate report.

Mr. Hillquit then endeavored to show that Mr. Lloyd was referring to a theory which Socialists do not ac-

cept, namely, that military preparedness prevents wars.

Mr. Lee, in dealing with the question of compensation to the owners of private property taken over by the Socialist Government, said that there was nothing in the Socialist program that excluded such compensation, and also said:

"The substitution of public or collective ownership for private ownership of such property may in some cases take the form of taking over by the public with compensation determined by process of law. It may in some cases take the form of duplicating the existing properties. I think there are a great many shops and factories being operated as private profit-making property today which a Socialist state would neither confiscate nor buy, because they are unfit for human beings to work in. I believe that would be found to be very extensively true, and that the Socialist state might in many cases establish suitable places for work, owned by the people and operated by the people for the common good, rather than taking over those which already exist."

Socialism and Religion

The hearing, as was evidenced by an attorney filling the auditorium of the State House, was one of unusual public interest. Those present in support of the measure represented a wide range of activity. Mr. Clark pointed out that the promoters of the bill were no single group, but some 240 state-wide and local organizations; that the bill was not intended to introduce anything political, but rather something of much social import and to be worked out in a democratic way.

Present Laws Called Inadequate

Nathaniel F. Forsyth, chairman of the State Committee on Motion Pictures, which had caused the bill to be introduced, in arguing that present laws were not adequate to meet the situation, told of instances where many men had protested the showing of certain films but had obtained no redress. He also explained that laws forbidding the attendance at the motion-picture theaters did not solve the problem, for that was censoring the children and not the pictures. Mr. Forsyth said that local censorship by the cities and towns did not prove a feasible method, for this, by requiring so many censors all over the State, would be a waste of time and effort; that local boards could not have the necessary authority and that they could only have a small local influence at best; and that the Worcester local board was unanimous in favor of state censure, which points again.

Conditions in New York

"I saw men and women in my parish living on less than a living wage, as that wage was computed not by Socialists but by economists. I saw children limited in size and in growth of body and mind and soul by that system. I know that 20 per cent of the children of the world's richest city, New York, are below the line of proper nutrition. I finally came to believe that the attainment of what seemed to me to be the ethics of Jesus required the reconstruction, the revolutionary reconstruction, if you will, of our system. Paul taught that we are all brothers. And so, rather reluctantly, I came to the position that on the whole—I am not giving a total endorsement—the best way of attaining a world wherein it would be possible to live according to this ethical system, would be the kind of world which might be attained by the Socialist economics."

In discussing militarism, Mr. Stevens' onslaught question was:

"Well, then, do I understand that if this country had been invaded by a foreign enemy that you would be still adhere to your doctrine of non-resistance?"

To which Mr. Thomas replied: "I am so far lost to the ordinary convictions of men that if this country were invaded by a foreign enemy I believe the ultimate victory could be won by a policy of passive resistance more surely, with less loss of life, with less arousing of hatred, than by armed resistance."

It was pointed out by a number of the speakers that, where censorship was already in operation, the industry was giving active cooperation.

Opposition to the bill was led by Judge J. Albert Brackett, counsel for theatrical interests, who said that the bill proposed would not safeguard by jury trial the interests of investors in motion pictures. He also contended that there is already plenty of legislation to prevent exhibition of unsuitable films. Mrs. Marcellus S. Ayer, proprietor of a motion picture house, felt that most patrons prefer clean pictures. Charles Fleischer, a former rabbi, felt that there were many comedies shown on Boston stages which were quite as bad as any films, and that discrimination would be shown if one were censored and the other left unchecked.

YALE TO BROADEN WORK FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Frank Ellsworth Spaulding, the new head of the department of education in the Yale University Graduate School, and James Crosby Chapman, an assistant professor, have been appointed to aid in the newly adopted policy of broadening and extending the department of education at Yale. The main purposes of these new courses will be to offer a variety of elective courses of study to undergraduates as well as to provide professional and pre-professional training to prospective teachers of high schools, academies,

ARGENTINA LIFTS SUGAR BAN
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Argentina has lifted the ban on exportation of sugar to the extent that all Argentine diplomats in foreign capitals will be allowed to receive small quantities for their personal use. The Foreign Minister has directed a note to all the Argentine embassies and legations abroad to this effect.

MAXON MODEL CLOTHES
1587 Broadway, Cor. 48th St.
NEW YORK
One flight up—Elevator or Stairway

"What Will the Smart Woman Wear This Spring?"
MAXON answers this question with authenticity, by presenting wondrous collections of singularly correct and strikingly beautiful Street, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Suits and Sport Suits, Coats and Wraps. Chosen from the very pleasing creations of the foremost couturiers. And no two alike.

Although ultra in style, in fabric and finish, they are none the less, to be had at half of the prevailing prices—for it is known that Maxon's is a Clearing House for Original Models—Samples.

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NEW YORK
One flight up—Elevator or Stairway

Second Floor

MOTION PICTURE MEASURE DISCUSSED

Promoters of the Film Censorship Bill Seek to Prove That the Present Laws Are Not Adequate to Meet the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The motion picture censorship issue must not be confused with the issue of the freedom of the press, for it is an entirely separate question," declared B. Preston Clark, who had charge of the promoters' side of the motion picture censorship bill at the hearing yesterday before the Committee on Mercantile Affairs. "The proponents of the measure do not in any way advocate a censorship of the press," continued Mr. Clark.

The hearing, as was evidenced by an attorney filling the auditorium of the State House, was one of unusual public interest. Those present in support of the measure represented a wide range of activity. Mr. Clark pointed out that the promoters of the bill were no single group, but some 240 state-wide and local organizations; that the bill was not intended to introduce anything political, but rather something of much social import and to be worked out in a democratic way.

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Experience of Ohio

Mrs. Maude M. Miller, member of the Ohio State Board of Censorship, was present to tell how the motion-picture business had boomed under censorship, that some of the biggest motion-picture theaters in the United States are now being built in Ohio; that theaters already erected are selling at greatly increased prices; that an attempt to repeal the bill in Ohio brought only three votes in favor of repeal in the entire Legislature, and states adjacent to Ohio frequently waited for the Ohio board to pass upon films before showing them.

Ellis P. Oberholzer, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors, told of successful work done in his State, and how it was made constructive.

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LOW WATER CAUSES SHUTDOWN
HOLYOKE, Massachusetts—Owing to low water in the Connecticut River, orders were issued here yesterday for the suspension of operations for 15 hours, beginning last night, by 25 paper mills that depend upon power. This is the first time in many years that a mid-winter shutdown has been necessary, though it is not uncommon in summer when the storage basin formed by the Holyoke dam runs low. The coal and pulp situation still reported acute here.

SONS OF REVOLUTION MEET

PORLTAND, Maine.—The Maine Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at its annual meeting here, appointed a committee to take up with the State the matter of a more fitting memorial for the field of Valley Forge.

Oliver B. Clason of Gardiner was elected president of the society and the speaker was Maj. William B. Dwight of New York.

RECONSTRUCTION IN MEXICO

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—A committee representing the American Friends Service Committee left here yesterday for Mexico to make preliminary arrangements for reconstruction work similar to that carried on by the Friends in Europe for the last three years.

LEASE REGULATION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ALBANY, New York.—A bill providing for a standard form of lease and prohibiting landlords from raising rents oftener than once a year, and then only after serving notice two months prior to the expiration of the lease, has been introduced into the state Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PROHIBITION BILL PASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—The lower house of the General Assembly has passed the state-wide prohibition enforcement measure by a vote of 62 to 23. The bill removing educational qualifications of women voters in school elections was also passed by the house.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co.

34th Street—New York

Introductory Showing of Ultra Smart Spring Dresses

For Women and Misses

Designed for Street, Afternoon and General Wear, these Harbingers of Springtime are fresh and lovely in their host of Original and Exclusive Style Innovations.

Street and Afternoon Dresses

Smart new Frocks of Taffeta, Satin, Crepe de Chine and Georgette.

Straightline, Draped, Ruffled, Pleated and Tunic Effects.

35.00 to 110.00

Tailormade Dresses

Plain tailored and fancy trimmed straightline models of Tricotine and Tricotelette—Round Pompadour and Collarless Neck Effects.

48.00

35.00 to 125.00

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

TAILORED BLOUSES

Assert Their Importance

AND IN A SEASON when the smart Tailleur reigns supreme in fashion, Blouses of the strictly tailored type are equally interesting—here at Loeser's—where a special section is devoted to Tailored Blouses and Sport Skirts—collection that is quite the most complete and well chosen, in our opinion, in the city, has been assembled with the Mode's definite demand in view.

Many smart new models appear, all with that correctness of line, that perfection of detail so essential to Blouses of this manish type.

White "Dura-Sole" Shirts of beautifully lustrous silk, in model with separate collar, or, with wide Tuxedo collar and double French cuffs, are \$17.15

Washable Satins, "La Jerz," Rajah, Dura-Sole and Crepe de Chine Blouses, show convertible or long Tuxedo collars, the new wedge back collar with long revers, or high collars and tiny plaited frill shirt fronts. In white mainly, though flesh and natural shades are to be had in one or two instances \$12.95

Handkerchief Linen, in white, makes a "Peter Pan" collared model at \$7.50, and at the same price there are satin-striped French chambrais in colors, with their separate collars.

Gay striped Linen makes clever Blouses with Buster Brown or convertible collars of white \$8.95 and \$5

Crisp Dimities, fresh and cool for spring and summer wear, have accordion-plaited linen bosoms and plique collars, or have hemstitched linen collars and waistcoats, at \$8.95 and \$7.95

And for as little as \$2.95 and \$3.95 there are tailored madras, dimity and poplin Blouses, with either high or low collars.

Second Floor

MR. LODGE SERVES NOTICE ON TREATY

Majority Leader to Call Up Compact on Thursday and Will Ask Senate to Consider It Until Its Final Disposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When the Treaty of Peace is called up for consideration tomorrow it will be kept continuously before the Senate until finally disposed of, one way or the other.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, who has charge of the fight for ratification, issued a statement yesterday in which he gave definite assurance that he would hasten the end of the fight, whichever way it goes. The policy of speedy action meets with the favor of all factions, the general desire being

PARTITIONING OF SYRIA DENOUNCED

Henry W. Jessup Declares That Proposed Plan Ignores Ideal of Self-Determination and Keeps Intrigue Boiling as Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The partitioning of Syria, as now proposed, ignores the ideal of self-determination, brushes aside the unanimous will of the people for a united Syria, and keeps French, Arab, and English intrigue boiling, according to Henry W. Jessup of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia. Reviewing the situation, Mr. Jessup says:

"The French and English commissioners at Paris said that they knew what the wishes of the Syrians were, but it was finally arranged to send an American commission to ascertain the real desire of the people, and this commission met delegates or representatives of the various sects or political groups, including even Syrians from Egypt, who were brought up to Beirut for the purpose of communicating their vote. This expression of desire probably was as fairly representative as was possible under the circumstances—except in the case of the Maronites, whose patriarch assumed to speak for them; and 90 per cent is probably a correct statement of the vote expressing a desire for: first choice, an American mandate; second choice, an English mandate.

Unanimous for United Syria

"The people were unanimous in their request for a united Syria. The regrettable fact is that the sending of an American commission to take this plebiscitum led the people to believe that the United States was ready to exercise its friendly offices and to accept a mandate for a united Syria, and the reason for their expressed desire of America as first choice was that they knew from previous examples of disinterested American conduct, as in the Philippines and Cuba, that America would clean up the job, set the country on its feet and get out.

"Syria, including Palestine, is separated from the Arabian peninsula by the Syrian desert, and the Arabian peninsula contains the thoroughly Arabs, and is now the recognized Kingdom of the Hedjaz, under the kingship of the former Sherif of Mecca. His son is the Emir Feisal, who, under the picturesque tutelage of Colonel Lawrence (who was formerly a dilettante in archaeology, but who developed unexpected qualities during the war) developed an ambition to be Emir or ruler of an undivided Syria under whatever auspices—British, American or French.

The Picot-Sykes Convention

"During the war, and I believe before we entered the war, but it is immaterial because we never declared war on Turkey, Picot, who was the French Consul-General in Beirut, whose carelessness in leaving documents in his consulate resulted in Djemal Pasha's seizing his papers (although they were under the protection of the consular seal of the United States, which he broke) and executing a number of the so-called Syrian reform committee on the ground of their being traitors to the Turkish Government—Picot escaped to Alexandria and was the Frenchman who negotiated the Picot-Sykes convention, which has caused so much trouble in the settlement of Syrian affairs.

"Nevertheless this convention seemed to be the thing at the time to be agreed to, and its terms are generally well known. Notwithstanding, while the French held the Island of Ruud during the war, opposite Tripoli, and the French squadron blockaded the coast, it was the British forces, under Allenby, assisted by a sort of flying cavalry under Feisal, which accomplished the liberation of Syria and drove the Turks and Germans steadily back until the occupation was complete.

Objections to Jewish State

"The present arrangement is one wholly inconsistent with the reasonable commercial, agricultural, and financial development of Syria, its independence and autonomy. England has retained Palestine under a sort of protectorate, and while Zionists still clamor for the erection of a Zionist state, the Christians and Moslems in Palestine are absolutely unalterably opposed.

"It is inherent in the attitude of the Muhammadan and Arab to object to the erection of a Jewish state in their midst. This is borne out by what has occurred. It appears that the Moslems in Palestine have gone to the extreme length of registering titles to their lands in wukf, which is a kind of trust covenant or restriction so binding the title that their children are prohibited from alienating any of the lands to Jewish owners.

"France occupies the seacoast from Tyre to Alexandretta. The commercial prosperity of the seacoast still is intimately related to and conditioned by their being the outlet for the great wheat crops of Hauran and the Buakaa, but Feisal has been given the hinterland, including these great plains and including the railroad running north and south down to the British territory of Palestine. There is a spur railroad 75 miles long running from Beirut to Damascus. The French control the western half, approximately, and Feisal the other half.

Accusations Against English

"Feisal is allowing no grain to pass to Beirut, but is shipping it down to Haifa, which is a haul of at least twice the distance, and the impression is gaining ground that England is playing the game through Feisal and antagonizing the natives against

the French occupation and the French are confronted with the most serious problem of making the territory they occupy pay.

"It is intimated that the contracts which they are letting for bridge and road repairs and other public improvements are being let to favorites at prices far above the real cost of these improvements and pursuing what is called the "English policy in Egypt" of creating so large a debt that they will as a creditor-occupant be enabled indefinitely to keep hold upon the coast cities.

"The infelicity of this triple division of Syria is thus emphasized. The British are said to be planning the development of a great modern seaport at Haifa and through Feisal expect to handle the output of the interior. The Druzes, who are a peculiar and exceptional sect who believe in being "fall things to all men," but not in the sense that St. Paul held to that rule, are rather playing into the hands of the French. The Moslems are against the French and the Christian population are against the French, except a few Maronites; that is to say, applying the principle of self-determination the French are engaged in a protectorate of an alien and hostile population. Naturally they are feeding out the offices to those whom they think they can trust, and excluding from positions of trust and confidence any belonging to the elements or parties which voted for Great Britain or America. This policy can never unite the Syrians under their rule.

Courts Reformed

"It is fair to say that France has reorganized the courts, the customs, and the tax department in such a way as they are fairly and justly administered, but the old Turkish law is being administered without change. The same is said to be true with regard to the administration under Feisal, whose headquarters are at Damascus. Probably all the natives are armed. It seems that when the Turkish retreat occurred these natives broke open the depots of arms and ammunitions, and it is believed that nearly every native has a German rifle of the 1918 model and approximately 500 rounds of ammunition, and they also got away with the dynamite and bombs that were in the depots. Feisal's subjects are constantly raiding the boundary villages on the east of the Lebanon range.

Conflicts With Natives

"Several conflicts have taken place between the natives and the French. The French sent a regiment and bombarded a part of Baalbek and they also had a clash with the Nasariyah, northeast of Tripoli, at a place called Tel-Kalach. I am credibly informed that one of the American commissioners has a photograph of a French detachment with a machine gun holding back a delegation who were seeking to meet the American commissioner for the purpose of casting their vote against the French at Tripoli.

"Before the English evacuation Feisal and his army were subsidized by the English and paid in gold. Upon the evacuation England announced she could no longer continue this support, but it is believed it is secretly done, because Feisal's army is still mobilized, and it is not known from whence he would derive revenue sufficient to keep it in commission unless he were being subsidized this way. Thus we have a condition in Syria where the principle of self-determination has been ignored, where the unanimous will of the people for a united Syria has been brushed aside, and where French, Arab, and English intrigue is keeping everything on the boil."

FRANCE ANTICIPATES INDEMNITY PAYMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The French Ministry of Finance expects to use reparation payments ultimately received from Germany as part of the funds needed to pay off the new internal 5 per cent loan redeemable at 150, which is now being offered to the public. In stating the plans of the Finance Ministry for revenues and disbursements in 1920, the French High Commission says that the purpose of the loan is to anticipate German payments needed to pay war pensions and repair damages.

The financial plan, drawn up by Mr. Klotz, the Minister of Finance, during the premiership of Mr. Clemenceau, has been approved by Mr. Francois-Marsal, the new Minister of Finance, and is being held by the members of the Chamber of Deputies until it comes up for debate.

The requirements of the first part of the budget, which is in three sections, will be covered by taxation, which would be increased under the new schedule, but the other two parts would need outside revenues.

The new taxation, not to become effective before March 1, is estimated at \$5,16,406,000 francs. The expenditure of 7,505,083,000 francs required in Part 2 will be met by the liquidation of war stocks, and the money will be spent for necessities arising from the war. Part 3 calls for advances from the government for needs that, under the economic clauses of the Peace Treaty will ultimately be paid for by Germany, to cover reparations of war damages and pensions.

POLICE TO EXCHANGE NOTES ON RADICALS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Information concerning anarchistic activities, both for individuals and for collective action by the Reds, and mutual warnings when persons known to be agitators leave one country for another, will be furnished as a result of the adoption of resolutions at the South America Police Congress here. This exchange of information will not include data relative to persons accused of political crimes.

WOMEN WILL ASK PLACE IN BIG FOUR

Another Feature of New York Unofficial Democratic Convention Will Be an Attempt to Put in a Wet Plank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Two outstanding issues before the unofficial Democratic state convention in Albany tomorrow will be the plan of the women to force a plank against federal prohibition and the demand of the women voters for representation in the Democratic "big four." New York City delegates are expected to urge a wet plank, and to be opposed by up-state delegates.

Whether the Democrats will appoint women as delegates-at-large to the national convention, or whether they will make the tactical blunder, as many consider it, of appointing men only, is a question being asked here, particularly by women of the Democratic Party.

The Republicans ignored women in the appointment of their "big four" and named one, only, Mrs. Arthur Livermore, as alternate, thereby incurring much adverse criticism, especially among women.

Tentative Slate

A tentative Democratic slate bears the names of Miss Harriet May Mills of Syracuse, a former president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, and Miss Elizabeth Marbury of New York City, with those of Gov. A. E. Smith and William Church Osborne.

It is thought a conference of Democratic women in Albany today, called by Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, associate woman chairman and chairman of the Democratic Women's National Campaign Committee, will recommend Miss Mills. Miss Marbury, who has been numbered in the ranks of the anti-suffragists, has been called a "man-picked" candidate, and it is thought that the conference will oppose her selection.

Opinion among Democratic women here seems strongly to favor Miss Mills. Woman suffragists feel that she has not only a faithful suffrage worker and a good Democrat, but that it is essential that an up-state woman be chosen.

New York City is always considered Democratic and the up-state vote Republican, therefore it is felt that Miss Mills' selection will encourage up-state women. The seventeenth Senatorial district is already being organized, and Mrs. Charles Tiffany has been appointed the district's representative to the convention, to speak for Miss Mills.

Conference Committee

It is expected that the conference will appoint a committee to urge upon the convention the appointment of the women indorsed by it for membership in the "Big Four."

The fact that names of two women appear on the tentative slate is said to be indicative of fear on the part of Democratic leaders that, because of division of opinion among the women, there might be a difficulty in selecting one delegate while the appointment of two might obviate. It is also felt that Democrats are keenly aware to the criticism evoked by the Republican Party in ignoring women and mean to take whatever advantage of that mistake.

It is also expected that the conference will urge amending the permissive bill, introduced in the Assembly to make women eligible to all party committees, by making it read that it is obligatory that the new voters have equal representation on all committees.

LINCOLN TRIBUTE IS IN THE BIOGRAPHIES

NEW YORK, New York—Students of Lincoln lore have taken exception to the statement of Lucien Hugh Alexander of Philadelphia on Saturday last that he had brought to light a tribute by Lincoln to Washington which has been lost sight of since its delivery in Springfield, Illinois, in 1842. Mr. Alexander said Nicolay and Hay and all the other biographers of Lincoln, as far as he had discovered, had overlooked this tribute. Letters and telegrams are going to him from various sections of the country citing many publications in which the tribute is printed. Among them is the Nicolay and Hay biography.

The requirements of the first part of the budget, which is in three sections, will be covered by taxation, which would be increased under the new schedule, but the other two parts would need outside revenues.

The new taxation, not to become effective before March 1, is estimated at \$5,16,406,000 francs. The expenditure of 7,505,083,000 francs required in Part 2 will be met by the liquidation of war stocks, and the money will be spent for necessities arising from the war. Part 3 calls for advances from the government for needs that, under the economic clauses of the Peace Treaty will ultimately be paid for by Germany, to cover reparations of war damages and pensions.

BIG SUGAR EXPORTS DURING "SHORTAGE"

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Despite the general complaints of a sugar shortage in this country last year, exports of the commodity during that time exceeded those of the year before by more than 1,000,000,000 pounds, according to Department of Commerce records. Exports reached a total of 1,475,407,678 pounds, compared with 407,296,324 pounds the year before.

One explanation of the increase, ad-

vanced by trade experts of the department, is that England sent much cane to the United States to be refined and reshipped. Exports to that country, however, were only 425,170,564 pounds, whereas France imported 627,682,116 pounds, or nearly half of the total. Italy took the third largest quantity, 58,931,947 pounds.

Relaxation of restrictions on shipments by the allied countries is believed here to be largely responsible for the increased exports.

JAPAN ENLARGES HER FORCES IN KOREA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, who had formerly introduced a bill in the House to control and regulate the meat-packing industry in the United States, yesterday outlined the conditions which, in his opinion, demanded regulation, and proposed a remedy. Forty hours are to be allowed for hearings on the measure.

Mr. Anderson declared that he was not opposed to the packing industry, that he recognized its necessity, but that he was opposed to certain practices that had grown up with the industry. His bill, he believed, needed redrafting. He believed that the supervising power which he advocated should be in the hands of a commission. He thought that such a commission as the Senate's Agricultural Committee had agreed to, in reporting favorably on the Kendrick-Kenyon bill a few days ago would be satisfactory. He recommended the fundamentals for a bill: Public supervision of interstate packers under a commission appointed by the President and approved by the Senate; recognition of refrigerator cars as public utilities; separation of stockyards from packer control of any sort, and public supervision of stockyards and exchanges; adequate provision for the regulation of exchanges and services rendered; the promotion of the slaughter house industry to prevent centralization.

Injustices Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

ONANCOCK, Virginia—A change in the map, which has been sought for many years, was made by a recent storm which swept the Virginia coast. The heavy waves opened an inlet between Salipucket Bay and the Atlantic Ocean near Ocean City. As a consequence, the bay waters will become salt.

Thousands of dollars have been expended on trying to get several inlets, but one tide has been known to fill in what it had taken weeks to accomplish. So far there has been no change in the work done by the storm, and indications are that it will prove lasting.

The storm-made inlet is practically 200 feet wide for its entire length and provides sufficient depth of water to permit the entrance of large vessels.

STORM OPENS INLET TO COAST BAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Herbert C. Hoover has been subjected to continuous criticism by farmers and others who hold that the Food Administration was under the domination of the packers and other big business interests. Certain charges in regard to the regulation of food buying of pork under the Food Administration having been brought to the attention of the Senate by Thomas P. Gore (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, Mr. Hoover replied on Tuesday in a letter addressed to Charles E. Henderson (D.), Senator from Nevada, in which he said in part:

"The farmer realized fully \$2.50 a hundred more than he has realized this season in an unassured market. Under the plan used, the packers' and the distributors' profits were held to a definite margin, and the consumers' costs were less a year ago on higher hogs than they are today.

"That the stimulation was successful

and important results effected for the war, is shown by the increase in exports of pork products during the fiscal year while the arrangement was in effect."

Mr. Hoover called attention to the increase of more than 1,000,000 pounds in exports since the Food Administration relinquished control. For the fiscal year of 1917-18, 1,737,163,220 pounds were exported, and for the fiscal year of 1918-19, 2,944,308,936 pounds.

MR. HOOVER DEFENDS FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

JOHNSON, Indiana—John W. Rainey (D.), Representative from Illinois, interrupted Mr. Anderson frequently, asking questions evidently in the interests of the packers.

"Do you mean to say the packers maintain a monopoly in the rendering business?" he demanded.

"A monopoly is maintained by the governing board of the stockyards, and the packers own the stockyards," Mr. Anderson replied, adding that there should be public supervision of the rendering business.

"I do not desire any legislation that

will take away from them the reasonable regulation of their own business, but I desire public supervision permitting them to run their business properly. I believe that a forum and publicity would be to their advantage. More money has been spent by the packers in the past 12 months in spreading misinformation than by any corporation in the world."

"Cite instances of misinformation," demanded Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co.

"I will, and I'll not go outside of my year book to show it," replied Mr. Anderson.

"The packer today has larger profits per pound, per head and per dollar of sale, in spite of his claim that the enormous volume of his business has reduced his margin of profit," he con-

tinued.

"Waiting for Spring is like living in the dark—why do it?

At San Diego, California, where you live in a setting of ocean, mountains and bay, Spring's always in the air.

It is an ideal place for your permanent home.

Mild sea breezes from the warm Pacific caress the millions of flowers which bloom the year round, garlanding miles of attractive residences, the great park, and green lawns watered from mountain reservoirs.

The sun shines more than 350 days each year—and picnics, gardening, golfing, swimming, boating, or motoring to the picturesque beauty spots, to old Mexico, but seventeen miles distant, or through upland valleys and mountain passes, are diversions of every season alike.

Strong Pullman service is operated between San Diego and Chicago over the NEW San Diego and Arizona Railway, in connection with the Rock Island and Southern Pacific "Golden State Limited." A delightful climate trip through Imperial Valley and magnificent scenery.

Every day is an adventure in happiness at

UNITY SEEN AS NEED OF TRANSPORT MEN

British Transport Workers Federation Secured Cohesion When the Unions Recognized Necessity for Mutual Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The British National Transport Workers Federation has just taken a courageous step in forgoing the customary methods of conducting an industrial dispute and submitting to an Inquiry under the new Industrial Courts Act the claim of dock and riverside workers for a permanent standard daily wage of 16s., in which all war wages will be consolidated. The claim of itself is of great importance, in that it seeks to end the system of paying a certain proportion of wages on the basis of the cost of living, while the recourse to public inquiry marks a development which may have far-reaching effects on the course of many other disputes.

Under the economic conditions of the pre-war era, the earning capacity of these workers was expressed in the popular phrase the "dockers' tanner" (that was, a wage of sixteen pence an-hour), and nearly all dock labor was still of the casual or intermittent type. The contrast between this and the present claim of a fixed daily wage of 16s. is the measure of the advance which has been made in 10 years through the activities of the Transport Workers Federation.

League of Many Trade Unions

The essential characteristic of the federation is that it is an association or league of many autonomous trade unions, composed of varied classes of workers; that the interests of these different classes of workers do not on the surface always harmonize, and that some of the unions compete for the membership of workers engaged in the same occupation. In these respects it differs fundamentally from the Miners Federation, which is composed of separate localized trade unions of workers engaged in a single industry, and whose interests are therefore identical.

The Transport Workers Federation includes dockers, stevedores, watermen and lightermen, sailors, and firemen, ship's stewards, dock side engine and crane drivers, coal heavers, carmen, tramway and omnibus workers, carriers, motor and taxicab drivers, and various kinds of general laborers engaged in the general transport services.

Economic Benefit Gained

It will be understood from this general description that the federation had a difficult task in securing cohesion of movement and mutual support of the diverse unions. On the other hand the obstacles have been surmounted more easily than might have been expected, owing to the recognition by the individual unions of the fact that standing alone they were exceedingly weak, because of the difficulty of organizing poorly paid workers, and of building up strong funds on small contributions. At the time of the formation of the federation, in 1910, out of 11 unions the total accumulated funds of six did not amount to 10s. per member, and only one had more than £2 per member. The success of the federation in winning substantial economic benefits for the members of affiliated unions affords significant evidence of the growing consolidation and concentration of British trade union effort.

The men who were foremost in the movement for the establishment of the federation were Harry Gosling—the present president—Ben Tillett, of the Dockers Union, and Tom Mann, then an ardent preacher of syndicalism and an advocate of one big union in the I. W. W. sense, and now general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Mr. Mann shared the views of some continental transport workers' leaders who at that time proposed a movement aiming at the institution of a single international union of all transport workers, including railwaymen. Mr. Gosling and Mr. Tillett, who have remained the dominant influences in the British Federation, have fostered amalgamations of workers with allied interests, and coordination of the different classes of workers, rather than wholesale amalgamation. Nevertheless, the question of creating a single British transport workers' union, in which the railway unions would be merged, has recently been revived by Mr. Cramp, just before his appointment as industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen.

Constitution Simple

The constitution of the federation is quite simple, and provides for the greatest possible freedom of action for the affiliated unions in regard to their own domestic affairs. The head office staff consists only of a secretary, an assistant, and a small number of clerks. The detailed work of the organization is done mainly through local district committees which are composed of representatives of the various affiliated unions in the district. One of the objects for which the federation was formed was to reduce overlapping and competition for membership, and to settle the difficult questions of "demarcation" between occupations which merge into each other. This work is done by the district committees, and it has been the means of eliminating much jealousy and friction between different unions.

The tendency in recent years has been more and more for the individual unions to leave the conduct of their wages and conditions movement to the federation, and this task is undertaken by the national executive, which is elected on a basis giving adequate representation to the various unions.

Formed for Fighting Purposes

The avowed object when the Federation was formed was "to take such

action as may be necessary for improving the standard of the workers in the transport industry, and to enable us to ally ourselves with all other industrial organizations for fighting purposes." At that time the membership of the affiliated unions was under 200,000. Now it is well over 300,000, and the increase is the direct result of many successful struggles for better wages and conditions.

Its first great effort was a national strike in 1912, but the lessons of federation had not then been learned. The constituent unions were poorly organized for the most part, and many of them failed to respond to the strike call. The resulting failure and fiasco proved salutary, and subsequent efforts have been more cautious, movements for the different classes of workers being initiated and carried through separately.

INDIA'S EXTREMISTS MEET AT AMRITSAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The first meeting of the subjects committee of the Amritsar Congress was the occasion of a long and heated discussion on the attitude to be adopted by the congress toward the royal proclamation. The reception committee brought up a resolution thanking the King-Emporer for his proclamation, and welcoming the announcement of the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to India.

The Nationalists fought hard to obtain the inclusion in this message of expressions of "bitter disappointment, at the absence from the proclamation of any words of sympathy with the suffering of the people of the Punjab, and of any condemnation of the atrocities of officials, long after the facts had been known in England."

The discussion on this point continued for six hours. Finally Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia succeeded in reducing the supporters of the censorious clause to a more reasonable attitude. He pointed out that it was impossible for the congress to give vent to such expressions while the Hunter Committee was still sitting. He drew attention to the fact that if the royal proclamation contained no expressions of sympathy for the sufferers in the Punjab, neither did it refer to the violence to Europeans. He suggested that under the circumstances a final verdict upon the matter was premature. Mrs. Annie Besant, who is back in India, supported Pandit Malavia. She pointed out that to omit expressions of gratitude and appreciation for His Majesty's "gracious proclamation" would be a serious blunder on the part of the congress.

At the meeting of the congress, Mr. Gandhi protested against the attempt in South Africa to deprive Indian settlers of the rights of trade and property hitherto enjoyed by them. He moved that the congress was of opinion that the anti-Indian agitation now going on in South Africa was utterly unscrupulous, that the congress trusted the Government of India to safeguard the right of free and unrestricted emigration from India to East Africa and the full civil and political rights of the Indian settlers in East Africa.

Simultaneously with the meetings of the Amritsar Congress, the meetings of the All-India Moslem League are in progress. Dr. Kitchlew, one of the recently released Punjab leaders, in the course of his welcome to the delegates, referred to his imprisonment and thanked the people for their prayers for his release. He expressed his satisfaction at the unity of Hindus and Muhammadans, and his regret that their expressions of amity had been misinterpreted by the authorities. He resented Sir Michael O'Dwyer's approval of the firing at Jallianwala Bagh and his support of the military authorities.

The president, Hakim Ajmal Khan, in the course of a lengthy speech, showed his appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Montagu on behalf of political reform in India, but remarked that the reforms fell far short of the minimum demand of India. He went on to criticize Mr. Montagu's attitude toward the Caliphate question. He remarked that temporal power was the chief factor of the Caliphate, which appeared likely to be destroyed by the contemplated dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. The Caliph must not be reduced to the position of the Pope at Rome, with his influence extending to spiritual confines only. The President expressed his dissatisfaction with Mr. Montagu's assurance regarding the immunity of the holy places. If the occupation of these places by non-Muhammadans did not spell danger to them, then there was no meaning in the word. Finally, resolutions were passed conveying the grateful thanks of the Muhammadan community to His Majesty for his "gracious proclamation."

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BRITISH MASON'S MEMORIAL TO PEACE

Duke of Connaught as Grand Master Heads Appeal for a Central Home for the Masonic Craft in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Full particulars are now available of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund. The scheme as drawn up by the committee appointed by the United Grand Lodge, and of which Sir Alfred Robbins, president of the board of general purposes, was appointed chairman, has been sent by post to every individual member of the lodges, nearly 4000 in number, on the register of the English constitution.

The appeal, signed by the Duke of Connaught as Grand Master, is for £1,000,000 for the purpose of erecting a central home for the craft in England as a Masonic Memorial for Peace. "Our brethren," says the Grand Master, "fought and fell for the principles of Freemasonry. In their honor it is proposed to raise a superstructure, perfect in its parts, and worthy of their heroism. The great central home must also be worthy of the great traditions of the United Grand Lodge of England, and I suggest that in its provision should be made for the increasing requirements of the craft. It might well comprise a temple for the quarterly communications of Grand Lodge, to hold at least 1600 brethren, and a smaller temple for the convocations of Grand Chapter; full accommodation for the Grand Lodge library and museum; a hall for the use of the brethren, especially those from the provinces and overseas, with reading and writing rooms; and ample provision for the official administrative and continuous needs of the craft."

Need of the Scheme

There can be no question as to the necessity for the scheme. The craft has been growing by leaps and bounds during the past five years, and there seems to be no falling off in the number of applications for admittance. What some, perhaps, may question is the system of rewards for collectors or donors, extending from a certificate for the donor of £5 to the fund, to a gold and diamond medal with crown to the donor of 10,000 guineas. In America there is an objection to the wearing of Masonic jewels and in England there is a growing antipathy to this ornate display, particularly when the wearing of a jewel or medal indicates a gift of money. However, apart from this, there is little doubt that the sum asked for will be contributed, and it is to be hoped, with due detriment to the excellent financial support of the Masonic charities, which have been receiving growing support during the past five or six years in particular.

The Order of the Secret Monitor, one of the smallest of the "side" degrees of Freemasonry, is sharing in the general advance which is being made, and it has started the new year with a substantial balance after an expenditure during the past year of nearly £1000 which included money expended in assisting women dependents, and in other charitable objects including a donation made to the Countess of Warwick's fund for the benefit of the Warwickshire Regiment. Masons of Solomon's Temple

In a lecture delivered at Dundee, J. E. Robertson said it was interesting to Freemasons to know that the vast number of men employed at the building of the temple of Solomon were strangers, and not Jews, and that, as confirming the Bible story, the Pales Exploration Fund discovered some months ago, Phoenician masons' marks on one of the foundation stones of the temple wall, some 80 feet below the

present surface. It was also important to notice that, whereas in the temple the entrance was from the east, and the worship was directed toward the west, in churches and in Masonry the reverse was the case.

Fourty special appointments to London Rank have been made as a sequel to the Masonic peace celebration held in the Royal Albert Hall on June 27 last. The most prominent name on the list, so far as the outside world is concerned, is that of Charles Garvice, the well-known novelist.

Sir William Elliston Macartney, Grand Master of Western Australia, is resigning his position and is returning to England immediately.

Twenty-Nine Extra Lodges

The annual calendar of the Grand Mark Lodge has just made its appearance and shows an addition of 28 lodges during the year; six provincial and two district grand masters were appointed during the year, but there are still vacancies on the list of district grand masters and several vacancies on the roll of deputy district grand masters. The calendar also includes particulars of the Royal Ark Mariner, Allied Masonic Degrees, Royal and Select Masters, Order of the Temple and Malta, and the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, all of which are participating in the general Masonic success.

A portrait of the Earl of Dartmouth, Provincial Grand Master for Staffordshire, is to be purchased by public subscription and placed in the Shire Hall at Stafford.

In the City of London all Masonic lodges have to be registered and the names and descriptions of the members handed in at the Court of Quarter Sessions held in January. This was done a few days since when it was stated that 27 lodges had sent in returns—the largest number yet recorded.

Waiting Lists in Leeds

An addition has been made to the lodges meeting in Leeds, which now number 12 in all, by the consecration of the Leodensiensis Lodge by the Provincial Grand Master, Sir William Pick Raynor. Most of the Leeds lodges have a waiting list of candidates that will take several years to work through. The new lodge is an offshoot from one of the oldest of the Leeds lodges, the Philanthropic, No. 304, which is well over 100 years old, and all the officers and founders are members of that lodge.

The Order of the Eastern Star, which had its origin in the United States, has at last succeeded in obtaining a footing in England. The order holds its meetings generally under the aegis of a Masonic lodge and membership is confined to the women relatives of Freemasons. It has made great headway in Scotland, but the English Masonic authorities have always been, and are still, opposed to this semi-recognition of a woman's organization. Many members have been enrolled and now that the ice has been broken other lodges of the order will doubtless be opened. What will happen with regard to these women's societies it is difficult to say, but it is an open secret that the United Grand Lodge of England views their growth with some apprehension.

Holland does not send money. All money provided is used in buying foodstuffs, clothing, or hospital necessities. This is done on a wholesale scale. Everywhere local collections bring in considerable sums of money from all classes. Apart from the usual worldly charities, such as dances, bazaars, and theatricals, much solid and devoted work is being done. The Dutch Committee of Women for a Durable Peace, with its four sub-committees, is making a collection all over Holland of clothing, shoes, and so on for Hungary, or is buying these goods with the money received. Enormous quantities of such things have thus been sent out, and are now distributed with the aid of the Hungarian Red Cross.

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At first limited to Vienna, relief is

now also being sent to other Austrian towns, such as Innsbruck, Salzburg, Graz, and also to Budapest in Hungary, where the need is so great. As Austria is better known in Holland and her propaganda has been better conducted, most relief has so far been provided for Vienna. Yet Budapest, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, practically cut off from the outer world by the lack of transport, is in sore distress. Nothing seems to have been left there after the Bolshevik régime and the subsequent Rumanian occupation.

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URGENT NEEDS OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT

G. Holt Thomas Says Country Requires Defense Against Likely Invasion and Increase in Speed Communications by Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"If things go on as they are, I believe that you will be unable a year hence, in this country, to buy an aeroplane or an engine," was the very pessimistic remark made by G. Holt Thomas, who gave an address on "Commercial Communication by Air," at a luncheon under the auspices of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at the Connaught rooms.

Ten years ago, he said, he was preaching the necessity for taking up aviation from the War Office point of view to a very apathetic government and public. The war came, and aircraft automatically came into its own, but it was astounding to him that after the war they had gone back to pre-war apathy. Thus he was again in the pulpit.

So far as any announcement on the part of the government went, today they knew that the striking force of Great Britain was to be two squadrons for 1920-21, to be increased to four squadrons in 1921-22, and thereafter no increase. In addition to this perfectly ridiculous and absurd provision for the protection of their isles from what was the most likely means of attack in the future, namely, an aerial attack, the whole of their undoubtedly lead, on which they prided themselves and on which every Cabinet Minister had made a speech, was crumbling away. Aircraft was not reckoned by the government as any danger at all.

Sunk by Aircraft

Lord Fisher had said the fleet would be sunk by torpedoes from aircraft. "I believe that in certain port, within the last few months, this was actually done," said the speaker. "I believe that every torpedo hit its mark, and that no aircraft were estimated to have been hit. If we were to have no more war, then we want no army or navy. If we are to be prepared to defend ourselves then I must emphatically say aircraft is of primary importance."

Already the Bolshevik had obtained up-to-date machines, Mr. Holt Thomas proceeded, and were using a rigid type airship. So long as the horizon was as doubtful and ominous as it was today, they were bound to protect themselves against the menace of an air attack.

Germany had in operation or projection more than 20 air mail services between her cities, and she had 7000 miles of airways in operation or organization. Many routes were being equipped for regular night flying, and the construction was being encouraged of large multi-engined machines carrying as much as three tons.

In England, incidentally, they had not a single service in operation between any of their cities.

Official Aloofness

It might be said that from practically every great country today save Britain, news reached them which showed they were alive to the importance of flying. In no other country had there been such an attitude of official aloofness. A letter sent by serial mail, he pointed out, was delivered quicker than telegram, but cost no more than a boy messenger crossing London.

One of the great disadvantages of aerial transport today was the terminal delay, especially on a short route like London-Paris. If the business men of Britain demanded it, a pneumatic tube, or other means of conveyance would be laid from the post office to the aerodrome, and they could then safely say that a letter and goods could actually be delivered from the general post office in London to the office in Paris in, say, 2½ hours.

If a load of 400 pounds a day of first-class mail matter were guaranteed to their service, they would be glad to carry it at 4s. a pound, and the cost would be just over 1d. a letter. If the load were 800 pounds the cost would be about 1d. a letter.

Five Days From Australia

With a guaranteed load of 2000 pounds goods today could be conveyed between Paris and London in two hours, leaving out collection and delivery at 1s. 3d. per pound, whereas the charge for Grande Vitesse, which took several days, was 1s. 10d.

He was certain that Australia could be brought within five days of London, flying night and day at 100 miles per hour.

Taking the cost of conveying 800 pounds of mail from London to Paris at about 1d. a letter, the cost of conveying a letter from London to Australia in four days would be about 2s., which was exceedingly cheap. This route would not simply serve London-Australia, but towns all along the route—in France, Italy, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, and so forth, and the weight of mails asked for should be easily attained.

Guaranteed Load Essential

The establishment of an aerial mail service between Cairo-Karachi, would, on the Indian mail alone, save eight days, and with a guaranteed load—the essential feature in any calculation—the extra postage per ordinary letter would only mean a few pence. The London-Amsterdam trip, and thence to the whole of northern Europe would only take 2½ hours, whereas the quickest peace-time route was 15 hours. The Postmaster-General of Holland was very enthusiastic, and Dutch business men were prepared to cooperate financially and otherwise. The business men of Great Britain must encourage it, too. There were two interests in the encouragement of British aircraft. Firstly, the absolute necessity for defending them-

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

selves against the most likely form of invasion, and secondly, the increase of British trade by the increase in speed of communications. He was anxious to see the post office start an air mail in England between, say London, Manchester, and Sheffield.

AIMS OF NEW TRADE MOVEMENT IN LONDON

Portuguese and Spanish Villages to Be Established to Commemorate Efforts and Sacrifices Made During the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England—A combination of private traders, with its head offices at the London Chamber of Commerce in Cannon Street, has been formed under the title of the Amalgamated Trades Association to fight "government trading, nationalization, and bureaucratic control of industry." Among the members of the executive are C. F. Partington, J. P., former chairman of the Home and Foreign Provisions Exchange; F. W. Parsons, chairman of the Provisional Trades Section of the London Chamber of Commerce; and Arthur J. Mills, past chairman of the Home and Foreign Provisions Exchange.

Interviewed by a press representative, B. G. Arthur, the secretary, gave an account of the aims and policies of the new movement.

"We are out," he said, "to defend private enterprise and to convince the country, if we can, that the government in the national interests should leave trade to the traders. What betwixt the bureaucracy and the extremists of the Labor Party, the private trader and this country is being threatened with extinction. The Amalgamated Trades Association represents already a varied and aggressive group of traders who are determined not to be snuffed out by socialist experiments."

With reference to a resolution adopted a month or two ago by the Consumers Council of the Ministry of Food, calling upon the government to devise a food policy which would substitute cooperation for competition through the cooperative societies, Mr. Arthur said what the Consumers Council was trying to secure was that the cooperative societies should be given a monopoly of the supply and distribution of foodstuffs throughout the Kingdom, to the extinction of the private trader and shopkeeper. The Amalgamated Trades Association has intimated a wish to build a certain number of houses in the village on its own account. Assistance has also been offered from Brazil and other places abroad, and altogether it appears that the Portuguese project is in a fair way to realization. Meetings, conferences, and lectures in connection with it are being held frequently, and the poet-soldier, Augusto Casimiro, has been taking a prominent part in them. That is the Portuguese scheme as it has been represented and as it has caught the imagination of a considerable section of the Spanish people, who feel that they would like to do something of the same kind.

Spanish Sympathy With Allies

But the Spanish, of course, in a matter of this kind, are in a very different position from the Portuguese. The latter participated openly in the war, but the former did not. In Madrid the village movement has been strongly supported by the "Heraldo de Madrid," while in the provinces, notably in Galicia, there is a disposition not merely to assist the scheme, but to start movements for the establishment of independent villages of their own. It is generally suggested that such action is well justified by Spanish sympathy with the Allies, and especially with France, and Spanish reverence for the glorious heroism of the soldiers who fell for the great cause.

But it is interesting to note also that other reasons are given, and that one of them is that, after all, Spain did participate in the war through the medium of Catalonia, who sent 25,000 volunteers to fight on all the fronts, of which as many as 10,000 made the supreme sacrifice, that they fought heroically, and did splendid service. That will always be to the credit of Catalonia. Relatives of the Alcalde were among those who fought with the Allies. But Catalonia was different from the rest of Spain, and it is notable that this movement originates not in Catalonia but in other parts.

However, there is merit in it, and it is being prosecuted with enthusiasm. Methods Not Interfered With

Mr. Machuel relates that when he was intrusted with the task of organizing public instruction in Tunis in 1883 Mr. Cambon asked him what his ideas were concerning the instruction to be given to the natives and also the instruction of Muhammadans. He answered that a discreet but constant watch should be exercised over Muhammadan instruction, without interfering in the methods employed by the professors or in the programs of their studies.

Mr. Cambon replied that this was precisely his own opinion. He wished to utilize everything that existed in the way of administration, teaching, and finances, so as to convince the natives that France had come to their country as a real protector, as a friend, with the deep desire of utilizing all that was good in the machinery already working—with the idea of suppressing abuses and injustices, and in pertaining to all who would accept its authority.

Institutions Maintained

Mr. Machuel declares that these were the directing ideas of all their policy with the natives so far as teaching was concerned. They maintained the existing institutions and did not destroy them. Mr. Cambon had him made director of public teaching in Tunisia by a decree of His Highness the Bey. He thus became director of all instruction, that of the mosques as well as the other academic establishments. Some natives were troubled by this, some students of the great mosque even protested, and a poster was pasted up in the court of the great mosque threatening him. Instead of being intimidated, Mr. Machuel went about as usual. His first endeavor was to inspire confidence in the teachers of the great mosque. He visited the best known among them; he established bonds of real friendship between the Sheik ul Islam, Sidi Ahmed Belkhouja, and the Resident-General. He even persuaded the Sheik to make a formal visit on the representative of France, which visit was immediately returned, and produced the best possible effect upon the minds of the Muhammadans. Mr. Machuel also declares that everything possible was done to leave the students entirely free, but he arranged that the examinations in Arabic which had taken place in private, should be held in public, thus abolishing certain abuses.

The Spanish village, it is said, "will not in any sense be contradictory to each other, but will show to France and the whole world that the Iberian peninsula took part in the great struggle to the extent of their respective international possibilities." The "Heraldo de Madrid" says that it is indispensable that Spain should prove to her neighbor, France, the sympathy she has with that great Nation, and says that, as is intended by the Portuguese, beginning should be made of the village by the construction of a square which should contain public establishments including a school, an ethnographical museum, and a place in which Spanish manufacturers and business men may exhibit the national products. In the provinces the chief movement is in Galicia where it has been set on foot by the poet Fernandez Mata, and strongly supported in the columns of the "Voz de Galicia." It is proposed by the Galicians that they should set up a village of their own in France.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The industrial position has reached a remarkable stage. The coal miners are demanding a six-hour day, and the abolition of contract work, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has served all employers, including the government railways, with a notice stating that they require a big increase in wages and a 44-hour week. Over a score of big steamers, on Australian articles, which admit of a

VILLAGE MOVEMENT GROWS IN FLANDERS

termination of engagement on 24 hours' notice after return to the original port, are idle owing to a strike of coastal engineers. Metalliferous miners, coachmakers, bakers, junior car cleaners, storemen, packers, drivers, firemen, and engine cleaners, have been awarded increases in accordance with the recent decision of the Board of Trade. Building employers have voluntarily conceded a big increase in wages to all employees and a 44-hour week to many. These terms have been accepted.

One feature of current troubles is that many of the unions no longer, as before, demand that employers shall confer. They formulate their claims, and regard them as an ultimatum. This especially applies to engineers, the iron trades workers and the miners. Leading unionists say that they are following the example of the profiteers, who put their own price on their goods, and customers can either pay it or go without. They claim the right to do the same with their labor. This might portend a return to the freedom of contract, but for the coercion exercised by unions over dissidents who would prefer to remain at work. It should be mentioned also that the shearers, who are an important branch of the Australian Workers' Union, are demanding that that body shall fall into line with the One Big Union, which aims at "direct action."

EDUCATION POLICY IN TUNIS DEFENDED

French Made Use of Everything Good in Existing Machinery With Idea of Improving It

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In an article in the "Journal des Débats," Louis Machuel, formerly in charge of education in Tunis, has replied to an article which appeared in the "Humanité," on "Public Teaching in Tunis."

In this article Paul Cambon and Louis Machuel are criticized. The latter declares that this article is full of so much wrong information and distortion of the truth, that he felt it necessary to reply to it. Were such statements to go unanswered, they might cast discredit on French diplomacy, and especially the work of Mr. Cambon, who had the heavy duty of organizing the French protectorate in Tunis.

Methods Not Interfered With

Mr. Machuel relates that when he was intrusted with the task of organizing public instruction in Tunis in 1883 Mr. Cambon asked him what his ideas were concerning the instruction to be given to the natives and also the instruction of Muhammadans. He answered that a discreet but constant watch should be exercised over Muhammadan instruction, without interfering in the methods employed by the professors or in the programs of their studies.

Mr. Cambon replied that this was precisely his own opinion. He wished to utilize everything that existed in the way of administration, teaching, and finances, so as to convince the natives that France had come to their country as a real protector, as a friend, with the deep desire of utilizing all that was good in the machinery already working—with the idea of suppressing abuses and injustices, and in pertaining to all who would accept its authority.

Institutions Maintained

Mr. Machuel declares that these were the directing ideas of all their policy with the natives so far as teaching was concerned. They maintained the existing institutions and did not destroy them. Mr. Cambon had him made director of public teaching in Tunisia by a decree of His Highness the Bey. He thus became director of all instruction, that of the mosques as well as the other academic establishments. Some natives were troubled by this, some students of the great mosque even protested, and a poster was pasted up in the court of the great mosque threatening him. Instead of being intimidated, Mr. Machuel went about as usual. His first endeavor was to inspire confidence in the teachers of the great mosque. He visited the best known among them; he established bonds of real friendship between the Sheik ul Islam, Sidi Ahmed Belkhouja, and the Resident-General. He even persuaded the Sheik to make a formal visit on the representative of France, which visit was immediately returned, and produced the best possible effect upon the minds of the Muhammadans. Mr. Machuel also declares that everything possible was done to leave the students entirely free, but he arranged that the examinations in Arabic which had taken place in private, should be held in public, thus abolishing certain abuses.

Finances Improved

The finances of the Sadiki College soon became prosperous again under French direction, so that it was possible not only to increase the personnel and to choose it from the universities, but also to install the pupils in a well-situated house where they had all the comforts and resources of a modern college. Now almost all of the high state officials in Tunis are former pupils of the Sadiki College.

Then there were the Kouttabes—primary Koranic schools which numbered as many as 120 in Tunis alone, and which were formerly entirely neglected, being without supervision, direction, or curriculum. These schools were staffed by ignorant natives whose only merit was to know the Koran, but whose education was always nonexistent. Mr. Machuel tried to reform these establishments and had them inspected regularly by a Muhammadan professor; he even caused a special normal school to be created for the preparation of teachers, which school was placed under the direction of the great mosque. In conclusion, he affirms that the French protectorate has been very useful to Muhammadan natives, and that it had opened for them the road of progress.

PROHIBITION CAUSE IN NEW ZEALAND

public demand for the suppression of the trade on the score of national efficiency.

Issues in April

The issues in April last were: (1) Continuance and (2) prohibition with compensation to the trade. The amount of compensation was to be £4,500,000. The compensation, which was offered for that occasion only, was resented by many Prohibitionists, and the trade were quick to point out that by waiting for the normal licensing poll seven or eight months later the people could vote for prohibition without compensation. Prohibition was therefore defeated by a narrow majority, due to the votes of the soldiers then abroad, but in order to secure the special poll, the Prohibitionists had accepted the three-issue ballot paper. The trade lost the advantage of the three-fifths majority provision, but gained a new advantage by the triangular vote.

As the Prohibitionists have suffered defeat in the latest campaign, they will have to wait three years, under the present law, for another referendum. They will try, in the meantime, to eliminate the state purchase issue, or in the alternative to secure the adoption of preferential voting. They regard the state purchase issue as a mere device for splitting votes and enabling the trade to win by default. This is not altogether a just view, since there are very many people in New Zealand who would like to try state control, but the small number of votes cast for that issue is an indication that it was not regarded seriously on this occasion. The government may be induced to eliminate and leave prohibition and continuance to a direct contest in 1922. If that is done the decision will not be in doubt.

SOUTH AFRICA TO HOLD EXHIBIT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—The first exhibition of the South African Academy is to be held in Johannesburg this month. The Governor-General, Lord Buxton, has consented to be president.

WOMEN GIVEN A CLUBHOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs has been presented with a home valued at \$100,000 by John F. Dodge. The property had been occupied by the club for five years for a rental of \$1 a year.

London's Need of High Buildings Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Some interesting ideas for reforms in the City of London were put forward in the course of after-dinner speeches on the subject "London as I Would Like to See It" on the occasion of the ninth dinner of the London Society at the Royal Adelaide Rooms, Strand, at which Sir William Davison, M. P., presided.

Sir Martin Conway advocated the construction of high buildings as the only means of dealing with the needs of the increasing population. "The only hope I can see for London," he said, "is if it is going to spread like a hideous web over the whole of the home counties, by constructing the buildings widely and by building them high. There is no comparison between living in a high building, near the top of it, and living in a low building and near the bottom of it. If I had my way I would knock down all the main streets, acres at a time, and in the great open spaces which would be left I would build the highest buildings it is possible to erect. I would like to see the whole of the East End laid flat and set up on end."

Sir Martin drew an imaginary picture of London containing a number of gigantic communal buildings, 30 to 40 stories in height, and covering large areas and housing thousands of people. These buildings would be surrounded by spaces and would be heated from a central source, and the furniture would be mostly supplied fixed, as in the case of smaller flats in New York, which would mean a minimum of work.

By these means he considered the entire population of London could be accommodated without crowding on London's existing site. Sir Martin strongly objected to garden cities. "Let us make London a town that people can live in," he said, "and not one which they must live outside." Garden cities, he maintained, necessarily accommodated only a very small number of people to the acre, and if the population of London were going to be accommodated in such a widespread fashion they were going to destroy some of the best of England and turn it into a half-and-half kind of town and country compromise. The effect of the continual construction of garden cities would be to multiply railroads and tubes and intensify their congestion.

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THE ATTRACTIONS OF PORTUGAL

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
It is difficult for those who have enjoyed the delights so lavishly offered by Portugal for the enjoyment of those who cross her border to understand why this much blessed country should be pervaded by a spirit of social and political unrest.

Surely this temporary chaos does not reflect the temper of the Portuguese people, who are as industrious as any people of Europe. There is little crime of a serious nature. The reorganization of the Civil Guard of Spain and the suppression of the brigands that infested the south have driven a few of the undesirables over the frontier into Portugal. Nevertheless, one is as secure in the most remote country districts of Portugal, as he would be in any populous city in America. One would hesitate in America to leave his luggage on a station platform and go to walk for an hour or more while waiting for a train. One need have no fear that it will be disturbed in Portugal. In many parts of the republic, if one offers a coin to a peasant for a service, the act is not understood. "May one not serve without reward?" will often be asked by those to whom the coin would bring some real benefit.

A Primitive Distinction

The isolation of the agricultural classes from the larger cities, there being not so good transport facilities as one might desire, especially in the southern portion, gives a primitive distinction to these simple and thrifty toilers whose virtues are many and whose vices are few, and who still retain their quaint and picturesque costume.

Lisbon, without doubt the "Happy Julia" of the Romans, and according to tradition known during the occupation of the Phoenicians as Pleasant Bay, fully justifies the name by its picturesque situation. Sitting like a royal lady upon her throne of hills, she smiles upon the Tagus, that has journeyed past the Moorish vistas of Toledo to blend its waters with the sea.

As guest of the Portuguese Government the writer secured unusual facilities for the enjoyment, not only of Portugal's natural charms, but of its social and artistic delights. Oporto, the seaport of Leixoes, three miles away and reached by trolley, is next in importance to Lisbon in population and commercial consequence. At this point we were taken in charge by Dr. Jose d'Athayde, director, and Mr. Weissman, secretary of the Propaganda Society of Portugal, who for many weeks guided our touristic ship to the many sea and inland ports of that dominion of enchantment.

Cork Products

One of Oporto's most important industries is the fabrication of cork products, the largest consumer among the nations being the United States. The product enters largely into the manufacture of floor coverings. This useful contribution of nature was used as a stopper for vessels as early as the time of Horace (Odes iii 8). It is the outer layer of the bark of the evergreen tree of the oak family, and the tree must attain 15 or 20 years' growth before the bark can be utilized, and then the first and second stripplings are too coarse for use except for net floats or for tanning purposes.

The third strippling yields a bark compressible, and having the elastic properties that are necessary for commercial use.

The bark is removed from the tree every eight or nine years, and unlike many other trees, is renewed every 10 years.

After the outer surface of the bark has been scraped and cleaned, it is placed on a flat surface and heated. This closes the pores, and what is termed giving "norse" to the bark, completes the preliminary treatment. The bark is now ready for whatever use the manufacturer intends.

Oporto also boasts the studios of Portugal's most eminent sculptor, Texiera Lopes. His wonderful chateau is a veritable castle and a treasure house of sculptured figures and half-finished models. It is due to the modesty of Mr. Lopes only, that the world has not become more familiar with his objects of art, though many Portuguese cities hold monuments of massive size as testimonials to his genius.

The Bourne, a building of Moorish architecture, reflects the period of the Moor and holds many sculptured portraits of statesmen and historians who have marked the intellectual progress of Portugal.

A morning full of sunshine that seemed almost unreal in its warm opal tint found us on our way to Braga, the Mecca of the western Iberian peninsula. This ancient city was founded in 296 B.C.

Motoring to San Merio, on the summit of which stands a church that

looks over the rolling and verdant hills from an altitude of 1500 feet, we saw the Douro of poetic fame winding in its serpentine beauty through the vineyards and luxuriant gardens of camellias and flowering trees, so numerous in all parts of Portugal.

At a quaint hotel lunch was served by a group of maidens whose costumes were bedight with all the colors of the rainbow, the sea, and the autumn sunset. Upon the breast of each were countless hand-wrought pieces of the goldsmith's craft, many of them treasures handed down from one generation to another, and valued as priceless heirlooms by the owner. The luncheon was followed by a visit to Cittania, the modern Celtic ruin, and the evening was spent in the Possedo gardens, at which place we met Mr. Emerson, a nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who was a devoted friend and companion during our stay in Oporto.

The Athens of Iberia

Coimbra, Athens of Iberia, has many charms, both of the present and the past, that are of delightful interest. The Renaissance Library, one of the most beautiful examples of medieval architecture in Europe, is a part of the university building, holding within its ancient walls treasures in book and manuscript, perhaps not excelled in any university library in Europe.

Here assemble about 1000 students from every part of Portugal and every colonial possession.

In the Assembly Hall, a much-mutilated life-size portrait of King Carlos hangs as silent evidence that Portugal has gone the way of many kingdoms in this our day and genera-

tion-war in the harbor. Assuming the salute was intended to honor the guests of the fete, no attention was paid to the thundering of the guns. Loud explosions were heard in the

and material for its embellishment—

statues, vessels wrought from gold and silver, and vestments of the finest

tinsels and silk. A canal was built

by which to convey the great bells,

were welcomed by General Sartoris

and his wife. The general being in

the Indian service, and on leave of

absence, was occupying the dream

palace during the visit of Sir Freder-

ick and Lady Cooke to their English

estate.

The father of Sir Frederick, Sir

Francis Cooke, was honored by the

Portuguese title of Viscomte de Mont-

serrat.

The furnishings of Montserrat are ornate, and reflect the fondness of its proprietors for the eastern style of lavish and extravagantly carved furniture.

From the Moorish windows of this carved palace, we viewed gardens of enchanting beauty, reveling in camellias and azaleas, lemon and orange trees in full flower and fruit; and beyond, the glen of Montserrat, a gem in a fine setting of nature's handiwork—joy to the eye.

CANADIAN TEXTILE PRICES LOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — "Canadian manufacturers who were able to man-

ufacture their goods from the raw

materials had placed textiles on the

market at a lower price than had any

other country in the world," A. R.

Auld, the retiring chairman of the

wholesale dry goods section of the

Board of Trade, told the members

present at the annual meeting. "The

dry goods trade of Toronto and the

connecting link in the form of the

Haydn variations by Brahms.

Florent Schmitt's contribution was

"The Tragedy of Salome." This is an

arrangement in the form of a suite of a

mimedrama which originally had been

produced at the Théâtre des Arts, Paris, in 1907, and which it had been

intended to stage for Pavley and

Oukrainsky during the season of the

Chicago Opera Association here. Owing

to the demands made by Borowski's

"Boudoir" and Carpenter's "The Birth-

day of the Infanta," Schmitt's work

had to be shelved for the time being

and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra

thus became the first to give Schmitt's

music to the town. There can be no

doubt concerning the picturesqueness

of that music. "The Tragedy of Salome"

needs, to be sure, the stage action to make it quite convincing, but even without the miming and the

scenic pictures of Herod's palace and the Dead Sea the piece made manifest

remarkable excitement. The virtuosity of its interpretation was admirable indeed. Mr. Stock, as well as his listeners, had reason to feel great pride in the perfection of the playing.

The garb of the students is a flowing robe, and with their swarthy complexions, black hair, and no hats, standing in groups, they make a scene, with the background of nature, of

picturesque and impressive interest.

Man holds out his hand and nature responds lavishly

Province should not let the year pass without expressing their appreciation of the work done by Canadian manufacturers of textiles," he said. He predicted further increases in prices in all kinds of goods, and especially in the finer lines of woolens, silks, cottons, and linens. "The market is barer of goods than it was 12 months ago," he stated, "the large stocks manufactured and in store for the armies at that time having been consumed by

During our visit to "Montserrat" we

the civilian trade."

It was at this place and in a conversation with Dr. Jose d'Athayde that we learned of the charms of Pena Castle and of "Montserrat," the home of an American lady, formerly Miss Tennessee Claffin, who wedded Sir Frederick Cooke, son of a London merchant of St. Paul's Churchyard. Lady Cooke is the daughter of the founder of the firm of H. B. Claffin of

New York.

During our visit to "Montserrat" we

the civilian trade."

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FROM LAKES TO SEA BY ST. LAWRENCE

L. J. Burpee Says if Proposed Waterway Can Justify Cost Commercially, Project Will Doubtless Be Carried Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—"The first steps have been taken in what, unless all signs fail, will be the biggest and most far-reaching investigation the International Joint Commission has yet undertaken," said L. J. Burpee, secretary for Canada, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on his return from the commission's executive meeting in New York.

"The commission, since its organization 10 years ago, has had before it a number of questions of more than ordinary importance to the people of the United States and Canada, notably the pollution of boundary waters investigation, the lake of the woods problem, the water power situation at Sault Ste. Marie, which involved the regulation of the levels of Lake Superior, and the complicated irrigation question in Montana and Alberta. But it is safe to say that none of these approached in importance or difficulty the problem which the governments of these two countries have now put before the commission for investigation and report; that is, the proposed deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea. Mr. Burpee, who has been making a special study of some of the phases of this question to the commission, was asked by the interviewer to define a little more in detail just what was involved in the investigation. He explained that the specific terms of the reference called for a report as to what further improvement in the St. Lawrence River, between Montreal and Lake Ontario, would be necessary to make it navigable for deep-draft vessels of either lake or ocean-going type; whether the proposed improvement should take the form of lateral canals similar to the present canals, but of course of much greater capacity, or of a scheme of canalizing the river; that is, building a series of immense dams across the river from the Canadian to the United States shore, each provided with a lock capable of accommodating the largest type of lake freighter, and transforming the intervening rapids into a series of deep-water pools, or, finally, combining the latter scheme with a plan for developing water power; what the cost would be of each of these schemes, either for a 25-foot waterway or for a 30-foot waterway; to what extent the improvement would develop the resources, commerce, and industry of the United States and Canada; and what traffic, both incoming and outgoing, would probably be carried upon the proposed route, both at its inception and in the future.

A "Pretty Large Order"

"You can readily see," said Mr. Burpee, "that this is a pretty large order. The engineering features are, for the present, in the hands of an international board of engineers, one of the members being appointed by the Government of the United States and the other by the Government of Canada. This board is to assemble all the existing data, have field surveys made to supplement it where necessary, prepare plans and estimates, and put the results of its work before the commission. In the meantime, the commission will go very fully into all the other features of this many-sided question, studying it from every possible angle, and, as one of the most effective means of gathering information, will hold a series of public hearings at various points on both sides of the boundary, at which every one competent to throw light on the problem, whether favorable or unfavorable to the proposed waterway, will be given an opportunity of expressing his views.

"So far the commission has only worked out a tentative plan of procedure, and has decided to have a preliminary hearing at Buffalo on March 1. This hearing is merely to get a general view of the question and of the interests involved in it. At a later date, hearings will be held at a number of cities, ranging from Montreal to Duluth, and possibly farther west."

Scope of Investigation

In answer to a question as to the probable scope of the investigation, Mr. Burpee explained that, although the actual questions were confined to the upper St. Lawrence, it would be impossible to answer them intelligently without going much farther

afied. To some extent at least, the proposed St. Lawrence deep waterway would have to be considered as part of the larger problem, the creation of a great thoroughfare, navigable for ocean-going ships, from the head of the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. The upper St. Lawrence, he pointed out, was but a single link in a chain of waterways. Traveling eastward from Lake Superior, the first obstacle was at Sault Ste. Marie, where both the United States and Canadian governments already had canals capable of taking the largest type of lake freighters.

"The next obstacle was at the foot of Lake Huron. Between lakes Huron and Erie the United States Government had deepened the channels until today the Detroit River carries annually the largest freight of any waterway in the world. Between lakes Erie and Ontario the Canadian Government now had the Welland Canal, with an effective depth of 14 feet, and was building the new Welland Ship Canal, which would have a depth of 25 and ultimately 30 feet. This brought the deep waterway down to the foot of Lake Ontario. Skipping the upper St. Lawrence, where the existing Canadian canals have a depth of 14 feet, the last link in the chain is the St. Lawrence channel, from Montreal to the sea, which the Canadian Government has deepened to 30 feet, and is now extending to 35 feet.

Commercial Side of Question

"Similarly," said Mr. Burpee, "while the principal object is to ascertain the most feasible and economical method of getting the maximum development out of this international thoroughfare for transportation purposes, and incidentally for the creation of power, and the incidental benefit may very well prove the more important factor, it is hardly practicable to do this without considering many other questions that are tied up with the main problem, such as the character, draft, and development of lake shipping and its relation to ocean shipping; the advantages and disadvantages of alternative water routes to the sea; the relationship between water and rail transport; the effect of various development projects on riparian and other interests along the upper St. Lawrence; the growth of population and industry throughout the St. Lawrence basin, and their interests in the proposed route; the attitude toward the project of the larger regions of population, such as the eastern states, the middle western states, and the western states, eastern Canada and the prairie provinces.

"Unquestionably the commercial side of the question must, in the last analysis, have a determining influence. If it can be established with reasonable certainty that the commerce that would make use of the proposed waterway would be of sufficient importance to justify its cost, there can be little doubt that the project will eventually be carried out. If, on the other hand, the evidence should point the other way, it would remain to be considered whether the incidental power would be sufficiently valuable to justify the waterway. There are, of course, many other factors that enter into the problem, and all these would no doubt have to be carefully weighed before a just balance could be reached."

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF SEAMEN'S UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Satisfaction with the progress made in the organization of seamen in European countries and the belief that there will be at least a measure of success along these lines in Asiatic countries, were expressed by the committee on international relations of the International Seamen's Union of America, which held its twenty-third annual convention in this city recently.

"The publicity propaganda against the Seamen's Act," said Andrew Furuseth, president of the union, in his annual report, "should be met by a counter-propaganda on our part to the limit of our resources. The Seamen's Act has been aptly termed Magna Charta of American Seamen, and no sacrifices, financial or otherwise, made for its preservation should be deemed too costly."



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RUSSIA FIGHTING FOR CENTRALISM

Ten States Have Been Detached
—Bolsheviks Visualize a Communist Russia, but Coextensive With Vanished Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The next obstacle was at the foot of Lake Huron. Between lakes Huron and Erie the United States Government had deepened the channels until today the Detroit River carries annually the largest freight of any waterway in the world. Between lakes Erie and Ontario the Canadian Government now had the Welland Canal, with an effective depth of 14 feet, and was building the new Welland Ship Canal, which would have a depth of 25 and ultimately 30 feet. This brought the deep waterway down to the foot of Lake Ontario. Skipping the upper St. Lawrence, where the existing Canadian canals have a depth of 14 feet, the last link in the chain is the St. Lawrence channel, from Montreal to the sea, which the Canadian Government has deepened to 30 feet, and is now extending to 35 feet.

"Similarly," said Mr. Burpee, "while the principal object is to ascertain the most feasible and economical method of getting the maximum development out of this international thoroughfare for transportation purposes, and incidentally for the creation of power, and the incidental benefit may very well prove the more important factor, it is hardly practicable to do this without considering many other questions that are tied up with the main problem, such as the character, draft, and development of lake shipping and its relation to ocean shipping; the advantages and disadvantages of alternative water routes to the sea; the relationship between water and rail transport; the effect of various development projects on riparian and other interests along the upper St. Lawrence; the growth of population and industry throughout the St. Lawrence basin, and their interests in the proposed route; the attitude toward the project of the larger regions of population, such as the eastern states, the middle western states, and the western states, eastern Canada and the prairie provinces.

"Unquestionably the commercial side of the question must, in the last analysis, have a determining influence. If it can be established with reasonable certainty that the commerce that would make use of the proposed waterway would be of sufficient importance to justify its cost, there can be little doubt that the project will eventually be carried out. If, on the other hand, the evidence should point the other way, it would remain to be considered whether the incidental power would be sufficiently valuable to justify the waterway. There are, of course, many other factors that enter into the problem, and all these would no doubt have to be carefully weighed before a just balance could be reached."

The Bolsheviks said long ago that they believed in the self-determination of races and were willing to put theory into practice in the case of the non-Russian peoples of the former Empire. But one of their first acts was to make unprovoked war upon Ukraine. They did this not because of any economic or political necessity, but because they were heirs to the traditions of conquest and expansion. From the other direction came General Denikin and his forces, ostensibly wanting to fight the Bolsheviks, but in reality attacking the Ukrainians. It was not that they wanted the Reds to prosper, but that they dreaded above all things the dissolution of the old Russian centralism. General Denikin hoped, until his collapse came, for a reestablishment

of the old Royalist Russia within the boundaries of that former state. The Bolsheviks visualize a communist Russia—but one coextensive with the vanished Empire. Both parties want to hold on to Ukraine. Both will fight for it. And Ukraine will defend itself against them, just as it has been doing for the last two years, in order to retain its freedom.

This community of interest may lead to a working alliance between the Bolsheviks and the reactionaries. Stranger things have happened. Not long ago, certain Russian nationalists of the old school came out publicly in Washington, and said that, if the Allies recognized the border states, they would be obliged to turn to the Bolsheviks in order that Russia could be preserved intact. If such a combination should actually be formed, it would mean more obstacles for the struggling Ukrainian republic to surmount, but it would not mean that the republic must fall.

The Ukrainians have every basis of nationality to warrant their separate state. They speak a different language, display different physical characteristics and have an art and civilization of their own. Economically they have always suffered from being in the Russian Empire. They do not expect to be an isolated people; they desire and expect the closest trade relations with Russia and with other nations. But they prefer to stand on a political foundation of their own making. Eventually they will achieve this, if indeed they have not already done so. It was Prof. Paul Milukov himself, that inveterate Centralist, who said in 1914: "The Ukrainian movement is thoroughly democratic. It is, so to speak, carried on by the people itself. For this reason, it is impossible to crush it."

Thinking in Old Terms

The reason is that the journalists and the politicians are still thinking in old terms. The name of Russia used to mean something: a vast state, politically compact. For that easy conception it is now proposed to substitute a dozen smaller entities. It seems confusing at the outset. But it is impossible to lose sight of these non-Russian states in dealing with Russia's future. There are not merely two parties in Russia today: the Bolsheviks and the reactionaries. There are three. In addition to the two just named, there exist the border states, already self-governing, already self-determining, whose object is to be recognized as independent powers by the Allies and by the rest of the world.

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INCREASE IN NEW YORK TAX EXPLAINED

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JUVENILE COURT HAS 15,000 CASES

Cook County (Illinois) Institution Adjusts Cases of 17,000 Youthful Violators of the Law Outside of the Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The Cook County (Illinois) Juvenile Court—the oldest juvenile court in the United States, according to Victor P. Arnold, presiding judge—conducting hearings and rearrests, handles about 15,000 cases a year. In addition to this, according to Mr. Arnold, taking the year ending December, 1918 as an example, the court handled 21,000 violators of the law, boys between the ages of 10 and 17 years and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years, in cases that did not primarily get into the court. Out of this number 17,000 were adjusted out of court.

"In other words," said Mr. Arnold to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that many boys and girls were saved from a court record. The juvenile court has a preventive work, too. It is constructive instead of seeking to tear down, and if possible the cases are kept out of court. It does not mean much to a boy to have a case in the juvenile court," continued the judge, "as a rule, but we like to prevent such record if possible as 10 or 15 years from now a man may be a leading citizen and there are always groups of people who look for something not praiseworthy in one's record and they like to call attention to the fact that this man has a court record. To many that means only one thing—that he has a criminal record.

Dependent Children Cases

"The same is true of 12,000 cases in the same year of children who were dependent because of the neglect of their parents. Of that number we made a thorough and careful examination. The court deals with the family as the unit of society and not the individual. The court," said Judge Arnold, "has been able to improve conditions in homes, and, as a result, the environment of the child in over 9000 of the 12,000 cases.

Charles L. Craig, city controller, says that there is no relation whatever between the new tax rate and high rents. The tax rate increase is much less than reports had indicated, on the basis of which had been attempted to justify high rents.

He also explains that while prohibition has deprived the city of excise moneys nearly equaling the increase, the taxpayers have the benefit for this year only of payments received on October 1, last, amounting to \$6,150,000. He says the abnormal increase in the rate above the eight or nine points that might have been expected, was caused by the levying of an assessment of \$7,708,823.51 for the widening of Seventh Avenue and Varick Street.

out the problem in the home than to send the children to an institution if this is possible. The children sent to institutions become institutionalized. A fairly good home is little better than the best institution. Every child is entitled to a home.

"There is a great deal in environment. Many of us do not understand the child's problems. Too often we are too apt to condemn the child. This court is not trying to punish anybody. A problem is presented and the court tries to find out what it is and then makes efforts to work out a solution that is practical. With reference to that, anyone may get a better idea by spending a hour in court and observing the cases. All the patients in the world are necessary. The court must impress the boys with one great thing and that is that they do not realize their own power.

Efforts to Encourage Them

"I try to impress and encourage them in the view that they can, if they have average intelligence and are ambitious, go right through and attain what they seek. I try to get them acquainted with themselves. They do not realize that each has certain functions to perform in the world and that things do not work out right unless they perform their part. Often it is necessary to take a boy into my chamber and work out a plan of procedure.

"A lot of my time is spent with parents, although this court has no jurisdiction over parents, some times with the children and the parents together, and at other times the children are dismissed and the parents are talked to alone. It is sometimes necessary to change conditions in the home. When a boy is put on probation, we do not require the boy to come to the court. We go to his home. We talk with the father, the mother, the sister, the brother. In this way the court gets a contact that cannot be had if the boy is sent to court. The result is that in many cases the probation officers, and most of them are college graduates, become advisers to the families. Many of these families consult the officer if they are considering an investment. This is an ideal situation and there is no end to the good we can accomplish.

OLDTOWN INDIAN NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OLDTOWN, Maine—Elmer Attean, who has been selected to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, is a son of Mitchell Attean, one of the best known members of the Oldtown tribe of Indians. He is said to be the first Indian to be chosen from this tribe for a West Point training.

SERVICE STAR LEGION AIMS

Organization of Women Relatives of Heroes of World War Plans for Greater America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOLEDO, Ohio—Mrs. Robert Carlton Morris, national president of the Service

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TEAMS ARE NOW IN FINAL HALF

University of Pennsylvania Needs Only Three More Victories to Secure Permanent Possession of the Basketball Trophy

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL STANDING

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
University of Pennsylvania	5	0	1.000
Yale University	4	3	.571
Cornell University	3	3	.500
Princeton University	3	3	.500
Columbia University	1	4	.250
Dartmouth College	1	4	.250

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—University of Pennsylvania has now met each of the other teams in the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship race and won in every game by a decisive margin and, with the season entering the second half of the race, there seems to be nothing in the way of the Red and Blue capturing the title and with it permanent possession of the championship trophy. In order even to be held to a tie for first place, Pennsylvania must drop three of its remaining five games and as three of them are to be played on its home court, such a result is not at all likely.

Of the other teams in the race, Yale, Cornell and Princeton appear to be very evenly matched and it is a toss-up as to what the order will be at the end of the season. Yale started finely, but has not kept up its good work, while Princeton and Cornell appear to be improving as the season advances. Columbia and Dartmouth are entirely outclassed, the latter furnishing the big surprise of the season to date by defeating the former and thus winning its first championship game since 1917.

Capt. DeForest Van Slyck '20 of the Yale team is still leading the individual scorers with J. H. Porter '21, Cornell, and E. G. Sweeney '20, Pennsylvania, tied for second. The Yale leader has made 88 points from 17 floor-goals and 54 from the foul line. Porter and Sweeney have made 70 points each, the former making 18 floor-goals and 34 from the foul line, as against 11 of the former and 48 of the latter for Sweeney. Sweeney was able to make only seven points in the game against Cornell. The list follows:

Player and Penn.	Floor Pts.	Foul Pts.
R. DeForest Van Slyck, Yale	17	54
J. H. Porter, Cornell	18	34
E. G. Sweeney, Penn.	11	48
T. J. Farrell Jr., Columbia	6	26
M. N. Browne, Dartmouth	10	15
J. N. Hyson, Princeton	16	2
J. H. Johnson, Columbia	16	1
J. Aquino, Cornell	16	1
E. G. Sweeney, Penn.	14	1
H. G. Netts, Princeton	12	27
H. S. Cohen, Yale	12	0
W. C. Graves, Penn.	12	0
R. L. Hamill, Yale	12	0
H. R. Opie, Princeton	11	0
M. P. Dickinson, Princeton	9	4
D. J. McNicholl, Penn.	9	0
M. F. Tynan, Columbia	9	0
H. R. Beck, Penn.	7	0
B. M. Vining, Dartmouth	6	14
I. N. McNamee, Cornell	6	1
H. M. Stutz, Columbia	6	12
Lester Watson, Columbia	6	0
H. W. Schulting Jr., Dart.	5	10
H. N. Alderman, Yale	5	0
H. G. King, Princeton	1	7
W. F. Rippe, Cornell	4	0
A. H. Browner Jr., Prince	1	5
E. H. Cornish, Cornell	3	6
B. G. Moore, Cornell	3	0
W. M. Chamberlain, Dart.	2	0
W. H. Huntington, Penn.	2	0
T. H. Alsworth, Dart.	2	0
Samuel Weinstein, Colum.	2	0
Legende, Princeton	2	0
C. J. Akey, Dartmouth	2	0
W. H. Kopf, Dartmouth	0	3
H. S. Margate, Princeton	1	0
H. B. Johnson, Yale	1	0
L. P. Abbott, Dart.	1	0
P. H. Crane, Yale	1	0
C. W. McGrath, Princeton	1	0
Herman Horwitz, Colum.	1	0
F. V. Tracy, Dartmouth.	1	0
T. F. Flynn, Yale	1	0
W. R. Stewart, Columbia	0	1

DAVID MCANDLESS WINS OPENING GAME

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—David McAndless of Chicago, Illinois, the present title holder, was the winner of the opening game in the seventeenth annual Class A championship tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players when he defeated Julian Rice of New York, 300 to 137. McAndless played far the better billiards, Rice appearing to be too anxious to do his best work. The winner had a high run of 50 as against one of 17 for Rice. The match by innings follows:

David McAndless—	4	9	1	5	0	7	0
	12	0	10	10	13	1	0
	12	16	6	1	0	5	21
	12	1	0	1	0	1	300
	12	1	0	1	0	1	Innings

Julian Rice—15 6 0 1 2 3 0 4 2 1 0 0

9 1 0 1 0 1 2 4 5 17 3 6 5 0 0 1 2

12 3 10 0 137. Innings—35. High run—17. Referee—George Carter.

ILLINOIS FORCED TO BATTLE FOR VICTORY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—The University of Minnesota basketball team showed a complete reversal of form here Monday night in its game with the University of Illinois quint, and, although defeated, forced the invaders to play at top speed throughout to gain the victory. The Gophers presented a new lineup against the Orange and Blue, and with Colin McDonald '22 at center and A. A. Kearney '22 at guard swept the Illini off their feet in the first half, surprising Minnesota rovers by leading 9 to 8 at half time.

In the second period, however, C. R. Kearney '22, the Illinois star, displaying speed which was revelation, put his team in the lead and the Illini were never headed, although the Gophers fought hard and exhibited the best brand of basketball they have shown

this year. Failure to shoot goals from foul lines Minnesota's undoing, for the Gophers missed 9 out of 13 tries at the basket. Illinois used a bewildering mixture of the short and long-pass game, which was a large factor in its victory. M. E. Lawler '21 and Oss were Minnesota stars, while Kearney was responsible for 16 of his team's points.

STANFORD TEAM IN FIRST PLACE

Leaders Are Now Invading the Northern Courts in the Pacific Coast Conference Basketball Championship Race of 1920

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
University of Illinois	25	0	1.000
Carney, M. E.	24	1	.875
Arntson, J. C.	23	2	.500
Vall, R.	23	2	.500
Score—University of Illinois 25, University of Minnesota 20. Goals from floor—Carney 6, Mee, 2, Taylor, Walquist, Vall for Illinois; Oss, 3, Arntson, 3, Goldberg, Walquist, Helmley, Ig., 2, Oss, Vall, Ig., 2, Carney, 1, Arntson.			

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California—This week finds Leland Stanford Junior University and the University of California invading the northern courts of the Pacific Coast Conference colleges in the basketball championship of 1920 for the first time this year, and on the outcome of these matches will depend the championship honors. Should Stanford and California be as successful away from home as they have been on their home courts, they will fight it out for the title at Palo Alto and Berkeley.

Just now Stanford is leading the standing with State College of Washington the only team that has defeated the Cardinal this winter. California is a good second with only two defeats, one by Stanford and the other by Oregon. The four northern colleges are pretty well matched, with the University of Washington slightly the weakest of the four.

A change in leadership in individual scoring has taken place during the past week. R. B. Stinson '21 of Oregon Agricultural College having moved up to first place from second, displacing Robert Moss of State College of Washington, who has been forced to drop to third place through the advance of Edwin Durno '21 of the University of Oregon from third place. Stinson has scored 142 points in 10 games. He has made 27 goals from the floor and 63 from the foul line. Durno has made 31 floor goals and 67 from the foul line for 129 points, while Moss has made 34 floor goals and 55 from the foul line. The list follows:

Player and Penn.	Floor Pts.	Foul Pts.
R. B. Stinson, Oregon A. C.	37	68
Robert Moss, Wash. State	34	55
J. C. Righter, Stanford	25	6
M. W. Murphy, Oregon S. C.	23	14
N. W. Anderson, Wash. S. C.	21	0
K. Hood, Stanford	8	12
B. H. Mills, Stanford	14	12
Marion McCarty, Ore. A. C.	19	38
A. D. Eggleston, California	16	4
M. L.atham, Oregon	18	0
Ernest Arthur, Oregon A. C.	15	32
R. E. McDonald, Wash. S. C.	14	31
S. C. Cook, Washington	10	26
W. E. Copeland, Wash. S. C.	13	0
C. B. Jamieson, Wash.	12	24
Clifford Manerud, Oregon	4	15
Scott Sanders, Wash.	11	0
H. O. Anderson, California	11	0
L. N. Nelson, Wash. S. C.	9	4
John L. Miller, Wash. S. C.	11	22
Miles Melvin, Wash. State	7	21
T. L. Chapman, Oregon	10	0
J. M. Davies, Stanford	9	2
Martell Kotula, Wash. S.	9	0
G. S. Smith, Washington	5	17
D. J. Butt, Stanford	6	3
A. W. Thomas, Washington	7	0
John Jacobberger, Wash.	7	14
C. W. Hubbard, Ore. A. C.	5	10
J. A. Elkelman, Ore. A. C.	4	8
D. Mercer, Hull City	4	8
S. Stevens, Hull City	4	14
T. Taylor, Hull City	4	12
H. Millard, Birmingham	3	13
N. Rodgers, Stockport County	3	12
A. Metcalfe, Stockport County	2	12
J. Cantrell, Tottenham Hotspur	11	11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OREGON CALIFORNIA

Lind, If., Ig., Green, Majors, Durno, Ig., Ig., Eggleston, Larkey, Anderson, Jacobberger, Ig., Ig., Symes, Chapman, Ig., Ig., Flooberg, Score—University of Oregon 29, California 22. Goals from foul—Durno 5 for Oregon; Eggleston 4, Chapman 2, Lind 2, Jacobberger for Oregon; Symes 2, Eggleston 2, Flooberg 2, Majors 2, Ponsi for California; Durno 3 for Oregon; Symes 8 for California. Referee—Kearns. Time—Two 20m. periods.

FIRST GAME

LANE STILL LEADING THE SECOND DIVISION

LEADING CLUBS IN A DRAWN CONTEST

SECOND DIVISION STANDING

Player and club	Goals
J. C. Lane, Blackpool	26
B. Bliss, Tottenham Hotspur	24
A. Halliwell, Barnsley	19
Donald Cook, Fulham	18
D. Mercer, Hull City	16
S. Stevens, Hull City	16
T. Taylor, Hull City	16
H. Millard, Birmingham	14
N. Rodgers, Stockport County	13
A. Metcalfe, Stockport County	12
J. Cantrell, Tottenham Hotspur	11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET IS QUIET

Dullness Is Partly Attributed to the Action of the Packers in Trying to Force Winter Hides Upon the Traders

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—There is a tendency among the wholesale buyers in the Boston shoe market to defer ordering next season's supply of footwear although the larger houses have anticipated to some extent, low production being a factor which compels them to order more or less, irrespective of a hoped-for drop.

The situation is peculiar inasmuch as the larger manufacturers declare there is no prospect of a decline in values, and some back their opinion by advancing their prices.

Investigations show that the variance occurs among the smaller concerns, and is attributable to the difference in the method of buying, one contracting for a whole season's needs, the other buying as business requires, at current rates.

Although concessions on side upper leather footwear have been allowed by a few, the firmness of calf and kid shoes is noticeable. Moreover, the condition is not liable to change in the spring, for goatskins are very high at the shipping points, and high-grade calfskins are scarce.

Packer Hide Market

Business is quiet. Tanners are having trouble in the determination of the packers to force winter hides upon the traders to the exclusion of fall pull-offs. This is stated to be the primary cause of the dullness, for although inactivity usually is experienced during midwinter, the demand for leather is sufficient to keep hide buyers moderately interested, but not enough to permit grubby, long-haired hides to constitute their entire purchase.

It is thought that without an early resumption of foreign buying the prospective hide supply may be difficult to market at the packers' valuation. It is claimed that the chief hindrance to activity just now is the firm stand the holders of hides are taking in the quotations on the poorer quality stock now offered. Therefore it is the opinion of prominent merchants that little change in conditions will be noticed until sellers and buyers compromise on the value of the hides now being offered for sale.

Leather Markets

A shortage of leather in some of the larger factories is noted and many were obliged to close down when the receipt of leather was interrupted by the blocking of transportation. This shows that buying will continue, even though it may be done conservatively. Therefore steady trading should feature the leather business regardless of adverse conditions.

Quotations and prices are not so closely related as they are usually. Nothing but contracting reveals actual terms.

Glazed stock seems to be the only leather which holds up strongly against the trend of the times, kid being limited in supply, and firm in price. High grades of glazed cabretta are also scarce, the choicest advancing five cents last week.

The over-sold condition of the shoe factories, and many spring orders which cannot be provided for, must be reflected in the leather market, so tanners have no doubt that there will be a fair demand as summer business is already booked, and factories will soon start upon their fall run.

STOCKS UNSETTLED ON LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, England.—Restrictions on the borrowing of funds and apprehension lest the Bank of England advance its rate of discount unsettled securities on the stock exchange.

There was a recovery in the oil group following an overnight slump. Shell Transports were 12 1-16 and Mexican Eagles 11 1/2. The industrial department was checkered. Hudson Bays were 9 1-16. The gilt-edged section dropped again and home rails sympathized.

Grand Trunk and Argentine rails were weak. Mexican Railway issues sagged after having favorably reflected the reported return of the lines to the company by the Mexican Government.

Kaffirs were flat because of the labor troubles in the Witwatersrand Gold Mine field.

LAURENTIDE POWER

NEW YORK, New York—The Laurentide Power Company, the hydraulic subsidiary of the Laurentide Company, Ltd., reports reduced earnings for 1919 as the result of which, after paying \$420,000 in dividends on the capital stock at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, there was a deficit of \$126,050, and the surplus account was reduced from \$162,420 to \$19,806. The net earnings were \$671,075, compared with \$656,767 in 1918. The revenue will be increased in July next when the Laurentide and the Shawinigan take large blocks of power. This prompted the board to continue the dividend though not earned.

ENDICOTT-JOHNSON

NEW YORK, New York—The consolidated profit and loss account of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, for the period from December 29, 1918 to December 31, 1919, shows net profits, after taxes and charges, of \$4,955,286, equivalent, after deduction of three quarterly preferred stock dividends of 1 per cent each, to \$14.88 a share (\$50 par value) earned on the \$14,000 outstanding common stock.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Car & Fdy	120%	132	120%	120%
Am Can	44%	44%	42%	42%
Am Inter C	93	93	91%	91%
Am Loam	95	95	92	92
Am Smelters	82	82	81	81
Am Sugar	125%	126%	125%	126%
Am Woolen	120	130	122	122
Am Tel & Tel	97%	97%	97%	97%
Anaconda	58%	58%	57%	57%
Ashington	84	85	83%	83%
Alt. Gulf & W I	149	149	145%	145%
Alt. Min. Co.	100%	104	100%	100%
B & O	35%	35%	35%	35%
Beth Steel B	86%	87%	85%	85%
Cent Leather	83%	83%	81	81
Can Pacific	123%	125%	122%	122%
Chandler	126%	126%	124%	124%
C M & St P	39%	41%	38%	39%
C M & St. P. pfld	59%	59%	55%	58%
C & I & Pac	31%	31%	30%	31%
Chloro	15%	16%	15%	15%
Com Prods	81%	81%	79	79
Crucible Steel	202	206%	195%	206%
Cuba Cane Sugar	43%	43%	41%	41%
Cuba S pd	81	81	79%	79%
End-Johnson	118	118	107%	107%
Eng. Motor	29%	30%	28%	28%
Ford Motor	245	246%	235%	235%
Godrich	704	704	684	682
Inspiration	54%	54%	53%	53%
Int Paper	76%	77	75%	75%
Kennecott	29%	29%	29%	29%
Marine	31%	31%	30%	31
Martin pfld	84%	84%	83%	84%
Marine	40%	40%	37%	38%
Ma Pacific	29%	29%	28%	28%
N. Y. N. H. & H.	35	36%	33%	31%
No Pacific	78%	79%	77	78
Pan Am Pet	86%	86%	81	81
Pan Am Pet B	80%	80%	77	77
Pan Am Pet C	43%	43%	42%	42%
Pet-Arrow	76%	77%	74	74
Reading	76%	77%	74	74
R. I. & Steel	100%	100%	97%	97%
Royal Dutch N. Y. 93%	100%	104	96%	96%
Sinclair	49%	49%	38%	38%
So Pacific	98	98%	95%	96%
Studebaker	87%	87%	84	84
Texas Co.	177	179	174	174
Texas & Pac	37%	38%	36%	36%
U. S. Rubber	23%	24%	22%	22%
Union Pac	100%	120	118	118
U. S. Rubber	100	101	97%	97%
U. S. Realty	47	47	47	47
U. S. Smelting	65	65	65	65
U. S. Steel	98%	98%	96	96
Utah Copper	72	72	71	71
Westinghouse	50%	51	50%	50%
Willys-Over	24%	24%	23%	23%
Worthington	76%	76%	72	72
Total sales	1,227,900	shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 5%	90	90	85	89
Lib. 14%	80	80	84	84
Lib. 2d 4%	80	80	84	82
Lib. 2d 4%	91.50	91.50	91.32	91.32
Lib. 2d 4%	90.80	90.80	90.64	90.70
Lib. 3d 4%	92.92	92.92	92.80	92.80
Lib. 4th 4%	91.00	91.00	90.70	90.72
Vict 3%	97.78	97.78	97.64	97.64
Vict 3%	97.72	97.72	97.68	97.70

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French Gs	96%	96%	96%	96%
City of Paris	91%	91%	91%	91%
Un King 5% 1921	94%	94%	94%	94%
Un King 5% 1929	91%	91%	90%	90%
Un King 5% 1937	86%	86%	85%	85%

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	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	97%	1%
A. A. Ch. com	*112%	1%
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Am Wool com	29%	3%
Am Zinc	152%	1%
Am Zinc	152%	1%
Booth Fish	10%	1%
Boston Elec	6%	1%
Boston & Me	35	1%
Butte & Sup	25%	1%
Cal. & Arizona	63	1%
Cal. & Hecla	50	1%
Copper Range	42%	1%
Corn-Daly	11	1%
East Butte	13%	1%
East. Mass.	100%	1%
Fairbanks	68	1%
Granby	28	1%
Gorton-Pew	27b	1%
Gray & Davis	32%	1%
Greene-Can	33	1%
I. Creek com	43	1%
Ish Royale	32	1%
Lake Copper	35%	1%
Mass Elec pfld	12%	1%
Mass Gas	71%	1%
May-Old Colony	54	1%
Miami	28	1%
Mohawk	63%	1%
Mulling Body	41	1%
N. Y. N. H. & H.	34%	1%
North Butte	16%	1%
Old Dominion	33	1%
Osecola	45b	1%
Parish & Bing	40%	1%
Park Crem.	18%	1%
Punt Alpere	45	1%
Root & Van Der	47	1%
Stewart	46	1%
Swift & Co.	119%	1%
United Fruit	183%	1%
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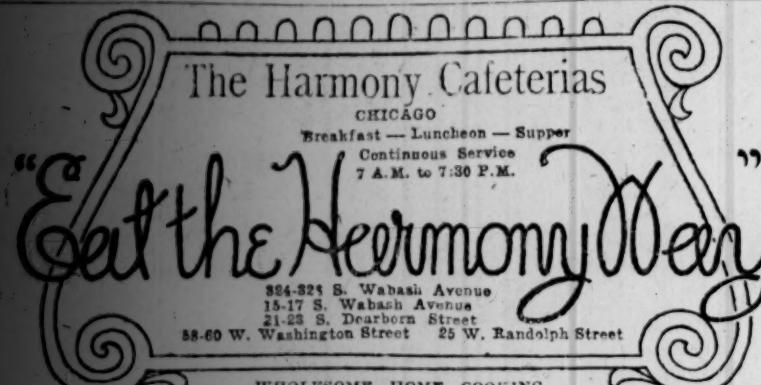
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E

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, February 23, 1920.

PRECEDENCE continues to accord to Poets. Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson is now preparing to proceed to Italy as United States Ambassador. He is not a great poet; his name does not appear in Mr. Untermeyer's "The New Era in American Poetry"; but Mr. Untermeyer stands for youth, and youth is sometimes sadly indifferent to its elders. Mr. Underwood Johnson is what I would call a persistent poet: he weaves the muse with grace and with pertinacity. His "Collected Poems" has gone into a fifth edition. As Editor and Publicist he has done much for Italy. He was the originator of the Keats and Shelley memorial in Rome, and he has made many poems in praise of Italy. Here is a specimen:

Who can withstand thee? What distress or care
But yields to Naples, or that long day-dream?

We know as Venice, where alone more fair
Neon is than night; where every lapping stream

Wooes with a soft caress
Our new-world weariness,
And every rippling smiles with joy at sight
of scene so rare.

HE is a good speaker. As secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Letters it was his duty to read from the stage, on the occasion of the "Britain's Day" performance of "Dear Brutus" the whimsical letter written by J. M. Barrie. He did it well. And he reads his own poems well before a mixed audience. I was present at a literary evening in a drawing room when our hostess, in a loud whisper, begged one of the speakers to shorten his remarks because Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson had promised to read a few of his poems. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson should be popular in Rome. They have the art of collecting interesting people, and inspiring them to talk. I have heard more good talk around their board than anywhere in New York.

MEN of letters seem to have succeeded very well as ambassadors and consuls. Thinking of American literary envoys I have known—John Hay, Howells, Bret Harte, David Jayne Hill, and Maurice Francis Egan—I was meditating compiling a list of literary ambassadors when The Evening Post obligingly supplied it. Others might be added, for "Man of Letters" is an elastic term.

Washington Irving, Spain, 1842.
George Bancroft, Great Britain, 1846.

George Bancroft, Germany, 1867.

Charles Francis Adams, Great Britain, 1861.

John L. Motley, Great Britain, 1869.

George H. Boker, Turkey, 1871.

James Russell Lowell, Spain, 1877.

James Russell Lowell, Great Britain, 1880.

Bayard Taylor, Germany, 1878.

Lew Wallace, Turkey, 1882.

Andrew D. White, Germany, 1879.

Andrew D. White, Russia, 1892.

Andrew D. White, Germany, 1897.

John Hay, Great Britain, 1897.

Mr. Wilson, in his first year as President, favored authors as ambassadors—Walter H. Page to Great Britain, Thomas Nelson Page to Italy, Henry van Dyke to Holland, Brand Whitlock to Belgium, Paul S. Reinch to China, and later Norman Hapgood to Denmark, following Dr. Egan.

WHEN I crossed to America in 1907, David Jayne Hill, Ambassador to The Netherlands, was on board. Our deck chairs adjoined, and I noticed that he was reading Dutch history. Halfway across I observed that he had changed his book. It was now German history. When we reached New York I learned that he had been offered, by wireless, the post of Ambassador to Germany.

THE younger poets seem to be coming into their own. The Yale University Press has just issued the first book of a new series called "The Yale Series of Younger Poets." The initial volume is "The Tempering," by Howard Buck. I am gradually becoming acquainted with nurslings in the American nests of singing birds. The other evening at the Macdonell Club the entertainment was entirely provided by two poets who read their own poems to a pleased audience. Miss Edna Millay was one of them. Mr. Alfred Kreymborg (with a late) other.

An elder poet, Mr. Thomas Hardy, has also been lately honored. He was present at a performance at Oxford University of "The Dynasts." In the same theater years ago Browning listened to a performance of "Stratford."

WHEN Lady Butcher, Meredith's old friend, and author of "Memories of George Meredith," asked him which of all his poems he liked best, Meredith replied at once, "The verse in 'Vittoria': Our life was but a little holding, let To do a mighty labor; we are one With heaven the stars, when it is spent To serve God's aim."

Meredith was of opinion that his poems would outlive his novels.

CORRESPONDENT asks me to recommend her a dictionary. She says: "I am in need of a dictionary, a rattling good English one, made in the old country. . . . I would like to have two, one to take the place of 'Webster's International' and a smaller one, handy size." Well, I find that "The Concise Oxford Dictionary," adapted from "The Oxford Dictionary," is the best one in a handy size for the writing table. For more generous definitions I know nothing better than "The Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia." When Dr. Murray's immense "Oxford Dictionary" is completed every gentleman's library must have a copy. It will have to be a large library. I own several of the parts. There is no better reading. Meanwhile the "Century Dictionary" answers every purpose with its excellent definitions, and interesting illustrations from English

literature. The drawback to a good dictionary is that it steals a writer's time. Reading is so much easier than writing, and looking up word to find the exact shade of its meaning is fascinating and desirable—but time flies.

A NEW weekly will be published on March 1. Its name, The Freeman, its editors, Francis Neilson, and Albert Jay Nock, suggest that it will be akin to The New Republic and The Nation. These all cater for the parlor intellectuals. The plain man must continue to be content with his evening paper including the comic pages.

THE book of the day continues to be "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," by J. M. Keynes. I rather like this sentence from a review in the London Athenaeum: "Mr. Keynes, a hard-headed but benevolent realist in a world run by an intolerable combination of lunacy and insincerity."

AMONG the new books I should like to read are:

"My Diaries." By Wilfrid Blunt.

Because Wilfrid Blunt, though faddy, is a good writer and has much to remember. This is Part II, covering 1900-1914.

"E. A. Abbey, R.A." By E. V. Lucas.

Because Abbey was an interesting man, and because everything E. V. Lucas writes is interesting. J. S. Sargent has chosen the illustrations.

"Caught by the Turks." By Francis Yeats-Brown.

"My Escape From Germany." By Eric A. Keith.

Because escapes are always interesting. We know, from the beginning, that the end will be happy.

"What to See in America." By Clifford Johnson.

Because it surveys the whole country, and tells, with sincere scrappiness something about each state.—Q. R.

THE HIGH COST OF READING

Now that the publishers have at last awakened to the fact that it is necessary for them to advance the retail price of books in order to keep pace with the still increasing cost of manufacture, the reading public has begun to complain. The occasion for these complaints is not wholly clear. We do not notice any decrease in the purchase or use of automobiles because of the increased initial cost or the still rising expense of gasoline. There is still an orgy in spending money upon articles of apparel, luxuries, and various forms of divertissement. Why, then, should a single exception be made in the matter of the cost of books when the enjoyment from this expenditure is so much beyond and out of proportion to that which can be secured in any other way?

The novel which used to sell for \$1.35 is now priced at \$1.75, \$1.90, and \$2, yet the expense of manufacturing has actually doubled. The fact that the publishers have not correspondingly increased the retail price does not mean that the difference is taken out of previously exorbitant profit, but, rather, that they have introduced into their business methods elements which have brought about economies so that the increase from \$1.35 to \$2 practically leaves them where they were before. Some of these economies are unfortunate, such, for instance, as the necessity of turning a deaf ear to the unknown writer because of the greater risk which is now run to get back money invested in his first book. All great writers were once unknown, and who shall say how many potential great writers are being delayed in their arrival or permanently lost by this present necessity of turning down their first books?

Mr. Eugene Montfort, in the "Figaro," discusses the increase in the cost of book production in France in a gloomy vein that one might think that French culture was about to disappear forever. The problem is exactly the same as here, and hundreds of volumes by writers who are still to make their reputation have either been postponed or have perished before their birth. One interesting innovation in France, however, is the formation of an organization known as "Les Amis de l'Edition Originale." This scheme has been put forth by the Nouvelle Revue Francaise. A first edition of 1000 copies of an experimental book is issued, 800 copies of which go to the subscribers who form "Les Amis de l'Edition Originale" at prices ranging from 7 to 15 francs, and the remaining 200 copies are offered to the general public at from 10 to 20 francs per copy. In other words, the friends of the first edition meet the first expense of publishing the book, and enable the publisher to produce the work of a real literary artist, the normal sale of which would not necessarily guarantee the expense. Subsidized publications are not looked upon with favor in America, so there is little likelihood of having this French innovation adopted in this country.

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A BOOK OF THE WEEK

South: The Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition 1914-1917. By Sir Ernest Shackleton, C.V.O. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$6.

I

In "South," the narrative almost composed and tells itself. Made up, as it is, partly of extracts from diaries quoted verbatim, and partly of chapters written since the experience, the whole account is absorbing reading because of the very simplicity of the adventures it relates. Perhaps the members of the Shackleton expedition to the Antarctic will not look back upon their long struggle with snow and ice as simple. Perhaps the average reader may not stop to think of such a journey to the wildest remoteness from the rest of the world as simple. And yet the whole series of events of these more than two years in the region of the south pole had to be essentially simple, for food, shelter, and activity were all that had to be considered.

Though the book is in no sense great literature, it had to be written and published to take its place worthily beside the volumes of Nansen, Peary, Scott, Amundsen, and the other explorers. It is a story of the constant discarding of non-essentials, of persistent vigor in endless variety, of the triumph of simple courage in action, in the face of apparently inexorable obstacles. As such, it can certainly hold the attention of the reading public as well as many a war book. The enduring qualities it presents are, indeed, the same as those which were required for the winning of the war.

After preparation for over a year, the expedition actually started in the first month of the war, August 1914. In fact, after reading in the morning paper the order for general mobilization, when the expedition had already started and the ship, the Endurance, was off Margate, Sir Ernest tells us, he "immediately went on board and mustered all hands and told them that I proposed to send a telegram to the Admiralty offering the ships, stores, and, if they agreed, our own services to the country in the event of war breaking out. All hands immediately agreed, and I sent a telegram in which everything was placed at the disposal of the Admiralty. We only asked that, in the event of the declaration of war, the expedition might be considered as a single unit, so as to preserve its homogeneity. There were enough trained and experienced men amongst us to man a destroyer. Within an hour I received a laconic wire from the Admiralty saying 'Proceed.' Within two hours a longer wire came from Mr. Winston Churchill, in which we were thanked for our offer, and saying that the authorities desired that the expedition, which had the full sanction and support of the Scientific and Geographical societies, should go on."

Of course at that time few thought the war would last long. After Shackleton had returned, however, nearly three years later, many of the members of the expedition actually did serve in the war, on minesweepers, on mystery ships, on the fields of France and Flanders, and in various other ways. Shackleton himself was commissioned as a major and, making the utmost use of all his valuable experience, served on the Murmansk front in charge of arctic equipment and transport. The publication of his book has been delayed for some time by war exigencies.

One of the simple incidents in the book, showing what was out of the ordinary for these explorers, is the finding of "some small pebbles, a piece of moss, a perfect bivalve shell, and some dust on a berg fragment." For a geologist in midwinter on an apparently boundless sea of rugged ice, such a discovery might have a really important meaning. Incidents of still greater immediate import, however, are recounted in the chapter called "Escape From the Ice." For some nights the entire party camped on floating cakes, sometimes only 100 yards or so in diameter. Of one of these, which was all that was left of what had been a solid ice platform, Sir Ernest writes: "We were standing by, with our preparations as complete as they could be made, when at 1 a.m. our floe suddenly split right across under the boats." Soon after that, of course, it was necessary to leave that fragile camping ground. Stores were thrown in, and the two boats were pulled clear of the immense floes toward a pool of open water three miles broad in which floated a lone and mighty berg."

Quotations can give little impression of the suspense that this, a mere plotless story, maintains through such passages as that. One knows, of course, that the writer of the narrative has returned safely to habitable lands. What holds the interest is the desire to know just how he managed to do so. Any account of adventure in exploration needs only such arrangement as the animated talker would naturally give to his story. Certainly in this kind of a book it is doubly true that the best writing is that which most nearly approaches the best talking.

After the escape from the ice, Shackleton left most of his party in a hut made of the two boats on Elephant Island, and with a few others made a dash of some 800 miles across to South Georgia in 16 days. Just after 6 p.m. in the dark, he tells us of this, "as the boat was in the yeasty backwash from the seas hung from this iron-bound coast, then, just when things looked their worst, they changed for the best. I have marveled often at the thin line that divides success from failure, and the sudden turn that leads from apparently certain disaster to comparative safety. The wind suddenly shifted, and we were free once more to make

an offing. Almost as soon as the gale eased, the pin that locked the mast to the thwart fell out. It must have been on the point of doing this throughout the hurricane, and if it had gone nothing could have saved us; the mast would have snapped like a carrot."

When they got to South Georgia and made their way across the island, over snow, mountain precipices, and glaciers, they finally came, after over two years alone on the polar ice, to a whaling station. "Three more unpleasant-looking ruffians" Sir Ernest says, "could hardly have been imagined." Self-conscious as to their rough beards and hair, they nevertheless went forward eagerly. "Down we hurried, and when quite close to the station, we met two small boys. . . . I asked these lads where the manager's house was situated. They did not answer. They gave us one look—a comprehensive look that did not need to be repeated. Then they ran from us as fast as their legs would carry them." This was their first welcome on their return to the uttermost edge of the inhabited part of the earth.

III

The purely descriptive parts of the book are just as interesting as those which deal with the events of motion. Though Shackleton's style has none of the rather elaborate grace of such a writer as John Muir it has a certain blunt adequacy. After all, the test of effectiveness is that the style shall express the meaning. So without any striving for literary artifices, the author of "South" manages to describe with simple vividness what needs to be described, just as he tells with the vigor of directness what has to be narrated. First and last he is indeed a robust explorer rather than a literary man. The reader feels throughout his book, however, that his style is picturesque whenever it really needs to be.

"Mirages," he says, for instance, "were frequent. Barrier cliffs appeared all around us on the 29th, even in places where we knew there was deep water." Then in the passage immediately following this, he shows that parts of his diary, written on the spot while the picture was still fresh, were often more consciously composed than some of what he wrote later. "Bergs and pack," his diary records, "are thrown up in the sky and distorted into the most fantastic shapes. They climb trembling upward, spreading out into long lines at different levels, then contract and fall down, leaving nothing but an uncertain wavering smudge which comes and goes. Presently the smudge swells and grows, taking shape until it presents the perfect inverted reflection of a berg on the horizon, the shadow hovering over the substance. More smudges appear at different points on the horizon. These spread out into long lines till they meet, and we are girded by lines of shining snow-cliffs, laved at their bases by waters of illusion in which they appear to be faithfully reflected. So the shadows come and go silently, melting away finally as the sun declines to the west. We seem to be drifting helplessly in a strange world of unreality. It is reassuring to feel the ship beneath one's feet and to look down at the familiar line of kennels and igloos on the solid foe."

This passage, together with such others as that about the howling of the dogs, or that about the apparent setting of the sun twice on one occasion, illustrates his more meditative manner of description at its best. Especially does this show itself in his diary, rather than in the paragraphs written later. The long monotony of the various waits in the midst of the ice gives plenty of time for vivid thinking.

IV

On the whole, Shackleton's book contains somewhat less meditative comment than the works of such another explorer as Sir Henry M. Stanley. Like Stanley, however, he speaks of the solitude of leadership. "There were 28 men," he says in one place, "on our floating cake of ice, which was steadily dwindling under the influence of wind, weather, charging fogs, and heavy swell." Confesses that I felt the burden of responsibility sit heavily on my shoulders; but, on the other hand, I was stimulated and cheered by the attitude of the men. Loneliness is the penalty of leadership, but the man who has to make the decisions is assisted greatly if he feels that there is no uncertainty in the minds of those who follow him, and that his orders will be carried out confidently and in expectation of success." Shackleton evidently maintained throughout the expedition a certain dignity which was bound to keep the respect of his men. Yet with it, he manifested constantly a genial good humor that surely made him likable. He could laugh on occasion, and enjoyed the laughter of the others; but still he was careful to preserve whatever of aloofness was wise. Perhaps the point of view of the whole book can best be summarized in a single sentence from the middle of it: "The trappings of civilization are soon cast aside in the face of stern realities, and given the barest opportunity of winning food and shelter, man can live and even find his laughter ringing true."

The pages of the book are peopled largely with penguins, seals, blue whales, petrels, albatrosses, and sea lions. The contact with these constituted much of the variety of the whole experience. Ice pressure, nuna-taks, thaws, and ice flowers were variations of other sorts. Simple, indeed, is the impression that one gets of the things that were of the utmost importance to the expedition. After all, it is the attitude toward the seemingly small things of such a tremendous undertaking that will be most interesting to the casual reader. Perseverance energy in every least detail

OUR POETS

Siegfried Sassoon

Had there been no war Siegfried Sassoon might have remained just what he was before the war—a minor poet, in love with life, fond of music, keen about hunting and tennis. There are many such in England. This tall, active young man, of Anglo-Jewish stock, his mother a sister of the famous sculptor, Hamo Thornycroft, educated at Marlborough and Oxford, wrote his youthful poems, "like so many others; but being rather modest he printed them for private circulation only. You may guess what they were like by their titles: "Twelve Sonnets," "Melodies," "An Ode For Music," "Hyacinth," "Apollo in Doe-lyrium." Masefield's success influenced him. His poem "The Old Huntsman" has something of Masefield and something more. Protest is its note. The yeast of protest against comfortable conventions was already beginning to work in this athletic, life-loving youth.

Then the war broke out, and Siegfried Sassoon, like other young men of spirit, rushed to the colors, knowing that this was a war for righteousness and freedom, and that it had to be fought out to the bitter end. The war changed him. Like the others who stayed at home preyed that it would be the last war, the war that would end war; and we wondered, with deep anxiety, what would be the effect of the horror and brutality of war upon the artist-soldier, upon poets, painters, and musicians.

As every one knows, one of the minor effects of the war was to open the way for poetry floodgates. Every newspaper, every magazine, published war poems by stay-at-homes and soldiers. Soon Siegfried Sassoon's poems began to appear in such journals as The Cambridge Magazine, The Nation, The New Statesman. He had seen war, and he was in no

THE HOME FORUM

The Countryman

Oh, the sweet contentment
The countryman doth find!
Heigh trooloo lee,
Heigh trooloo lee.
That quiet contemplation
Possesseth all my mind;
Then care away,
And wend along with me...

The plowman, though he labor hard,
Yet on the holiday,
Heigh trooloo lee,
Heigh trooloo lee.
No emperor so merrily
Doth pass his time away;
Then care away,
And wend along with me.

To recompence our tillage,
The heaven affords us showers;
Heigh trooloo lee,
Heigh trooloo lee.
And for our sweet refreshments
The earth affords us bowers;
Then care away,
And wend along with me.

—John Chalkill.

Jules Verne's Heroes Start to the Moon

The first of December had arrived! the fatal day! for, if the projectile were not discharged that very night at 10th, 46m. 46s. p.m., more than eighteen years must roll by before the moon would again present herself under the same conditions of zenith and perigee.

The weather was magnificent. Despite the approach of winter, the sun shone brightly, and bathed in its radiant light that earth which three of its denizens were about to abandon for a new world.

How many persons lost their rest on the night which preceded this long-expected day! All hearts beat with disquietude, save only the heart of Michel Ardan. That imperturbable personage came and went with his habitual business-like air, while nothing whatever denoted that any unusual matter preoccupied his mind.

After dawn, an innumerable multitude covered the prairie which extends, as far as the eye can reach, round Stones Hill. Every quarter of an hour the village brought fresh accessions of sightseers; and, according to the statement of the Tampa Town Observer, not less than five millions of spectators thronged the soil of Florida.

For a whole month previously, the mass of these persons had bivouacked round the inclosure, and laid the foundations for a town which was afterward called "Ardan's Town." The whole plain was covered with huts, cottages, and tents. Every nation under the sun was represented there; and every language might be heard spoken at the same time. It was a perfect Babel reenacted. All the various classes of American society were



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Running barges through the rapids of the Slave River, northern Alberta

mingled together in terms of absolute equality. Bankers, farmers, sailors, cotton-planters, brokers, merchants, watermen, magistrates, elbowed each other in the most free-and-easy way. Louisiana Creoles fraternized with farmers from Indiana; Kentucky and Tennessee gentlemen and haughty Virginians conversed with trappers and the half-savages of the lakes...

However, about seven o'clock, the heavy silence was dissipated. The moon rose above the horizon. Millions of hurrahs hailed her appearance. She was punctual to the rendezvous, and shouts of welcome greeted her on all sides, as her pale beams shone gracefully in the clear heavens. At this moment the three intrepid travelers appeared.

This was the signal for renewed cries of still greater intensity. Instantly the vast assemblage, as with one accord, struck up the national hymn of the United States, and "Yankee Doodle," sung by five millions of hearty throats, rose like a roaring tempest to the farthest limits of the atmosphere. Then a profound silence reigned throughout the crowd.

The Frenchman and the two Americans had by this time entered the inclosure reserved in the center of the multitude. They were accompanied by the members of the Gun Club, and by deputations sent from all the European observatories. Barbicane, cool and collected, was giving his final directions. Nicholl, with compressed lips, his arms crossed behind his back, walked with a firm and measured step.

Michel Ardan, always easy, dressed in thorough traveler's costume, leather gaiters on his legs, pouch by his side, in loose velvet suit, . . . was full of inexhaustible gayety, laughing, joking, playing pranks with J. T. Maston. In one word, he was the thorough "Frenchman" (and worse, a "Parisian") to the last moment.

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Ten o'clock struck! The moment had arrived for taking their places in the projectile! The necessary operations for the descent, and the subsequent removal of the cranes and scaffolding that inclined over the mouth of the Columbiad, required a certain period of time.

Barbicane had regulated his chronometer to the tenth part of a second by that of Murchison, the engineer, who was charged with the duty of firing the gun by means of an electric spark. Thus the travelers enclosed within the projectile were enabled to follow with their eyes the impulsive needle which marked the precise moment of their departure.

The moment had arrived for saying "Good-by!" The scene was a touching one. Despite his feverish gayety, even Michel Ardan was touched. J. T. Maston had found in his own dry eyes one ancient tear, which he had doubtless reserved for the occasion. He dropped it on the forehead of his dear friend.

"Can I not go?" he said; "there is still time!"

"Impossible, old fellow!" replied Barbicane. A few moments later, the three fellow-travelers had ensconced themselves in the projectile, and screwed down the plate which covered the entrance-aperture. The mouth of the Columbiad, now completely disengaged, was open entirely to the sky.

The moon advanced upward in a heaven of purest clearness, outshining in her passage the twinkling light of the stars. She passed over the constellation of the Twins, and was now nearing the half-way point between the horizon and the zenith. A terrible silence weighed upon the entire scene! Not a breath of wind upon the earth; not a sound of breathing from the countless hosts of the spectators. All eyes were fixed upon the hand of his chronometer. It wanted scarce forty seconds to the moment of

A Veteran River Man

In the reexploration of previously traversed, almost forgotten country, the penetration of new, and the opening to settlement of that great region of Canada north from the North Saskatchewan River to the boreal limit of wheat cultivation, and west to the northern extension of the Rocky Mountains separating Yukon Territory from the Northwestern Territories of Canada, there has been for the last eighteen years, following the Klondike movement, a steady influx north and west of Peace River and Lake Athabasca.

Spite of the modern motor, and rail extensions ever and persistently northward, the primitive equipment of trader and voyageur still holds its place, and travel routes still follow the waterways.

Transportation of goods on the rivers of the north, though occasional steamboats there be, is still by bateau, barge and scow, poled or towed up, or run with the current downstream, under deft management of pole, sweep and bow and stern line at the rapids.

Among the great early explorers of the northwest, the names of Samuel Hearne and Alexander Mackenzie are first connected with Great Slave River, which in its two-hundred-and-sixty-five-mile course northwest connects Lake Athabasca with Great Slave Lake, out of which flows again the Mackenzie River, two thousand five hundred and twenty-five miles northwest to the Arctic Ocean.

Samuel Hearne ascended Great Slave River for forty miles in December, 1771, on his return from exploration to the mouth of the Coppermine River.

Seventeen years later Alexander Mackenzie came down it from Athabasca on his way to the Arctic Ocean, on which he was to discover the river that bears his name.

The rapids of the Slave River are on the boundary line between Alberta and the Northwest Territories, and constitute a stretch of sixteen miles between Smith Landing and Fort Smith. From here the river is continuously navigable to the lake, itself traversable by steamers of deep draft.

A veteran river man, speaking of running rapids, said: "It's not so much the rock dead ahead, though the rush of water seems to be taking you right on to it, you have to guard against."

The side rush of the current where it splits on the rock is strong enough to sweep the craft to one side before it can strike. You watch logs running through a rocky rapid, and notice how seldom they strike a rock end on.

The really important thing for us is the possible sideswipe of the hull aft, by pressure of water on the stern after the bows have cleared.

The meanest thing is the half hidden or covered rock with slow water. On successive trips you have to allow for all sorts of variations.

A bit more or a bit less water coming down makes a difference in the way you have to handle a boat, same as in any other navigation.

But given the same height of water in the river, and each trip you can say pretty certainly at each point of the rapid just which way the barge is likely to head, and be ready for its next move."

Literatures can help one another;

indeed no literature, unaided by another, can attain its fullest development.

As each nation prospers best in material things by exchanging commodities with other nations, so each literature prospers best by exchanging commodities of the intellect.

The history of all literature is full of the benefits derived one from another nation.

Italy, Spain, England, France, Germany, in their respective flowering seasons, owe much to the achievements of others.

Literatures are like plants that need pollen wafted from afar in order to bear their brightest blossoms.

The influence of Shakespeare, Scott, and Byron, of Montaigne and Rousseau, of Petrarch and Tasso, of Goethe, of Ibsen, of all fertile geniuses, has been nearly as great in foreign literatures as in their own.

Destroy a nation, and you destroy the literatures of all other nations of the world.

Henry, Dwight Sedgwick, in "Literature and Cosmopolitanism."

Key there issued forth a tinkling sound, so merry and good-humored,

that it suggested the idea of some one working blithely, and made quite pleasant music.

No man who hampered on a dull monotony due

could have brought such cheerful notes from steel and iron; none but a chirping, healthy, honest-hearted fellow, who made the best of everything,

and felt kindly toward everybody,

could have done it for an instant. He might have been a coppersmith, and still been musical. If he had sat in a jolting wagon, full of rods of iron, it seemed as if he would have brought some harmony out of it.

"Tink, tink, tink—clear as a silver bell, and audible at every pause of the streets' harsher noises, as though it said, 'I don't care; nothing puts me out; I am resolved to be happy.'

Women scolded, children squaled, heavy carts went rumbling by, horrible cries proceeded from the lungs of hawkers; still it struck in again, no higher, no lower, no softer; not thrusting itself on people's notice a bit the more for having been done by louder sounds—tink, tink, tink, tink."

So Dickens draws the picture, in "Barnaby Rudge."

"Who but the locksmith could have made such music? A gleam of sun shining through the unashed window, and checking the dark workshop with a broad patch of light, fell full upon him, as though attracted by his sunny heart. There he stood working at his anvil, his face all radiant with exercise and gladness, his sleeves turned up, his wig pushed off his shining forehead—the easiest, freest, happiest man in all the world. Beside him sat a sleek cat, purring and winking in the light, and falling every now and then into an idle doze, as from excess of comfort."

"There was nothing surly or severe in the whole scene. It seemed impossible that any one of the innumerable keys could fit a churlish strong-box or a prison door. Rooms where there were fires, books, gossip, and cheering laughter—these were their proper sphere of action. Places of distrust, and cruelty, and restraint, they would have left quadrupled locked forever."

"Tink, tink, tink. The locksmith paused at last, and wiped his brow. . . . Then, as he stood upright, with his head flung back, and his portly chest thrown out, you would have seen that Gabriel's lower man was clothed in military gear. Glancing at the wall beyond, there might have been espied, hanging on their several pegs, a cap and feather, broadsword, sash, and coat of scarlet; which any man learned in such matters would have known, from their make and pattern, to be the uniform of a sergeant in the Royal East London Volunteers.

The locksmith glanced at these articles with a laughing eye, and looking at them with his head a little on one side, as though he would get them all into a focus, said, leaning on his hammer:

"Time was, now, I remember, when I was like to run mad with the desire to wear a coat of that color. If any one (except my father) had called me a fool for my pains, how I should have fired and fumed! But what a fool I must have been sure-ly!"

Sunset Wings

Tonight this sunset spreads two golden wings

Cleaving the western sky;

Winged too with wind it is, and winnowings

Of birds. . . .

Sun-steeped in fire, the homeward pinions sway

Above the dovecote-tops;

And clouds of starlings, ere they rest with day.

Sink, clamorous like mill-waters, at wild play.

By turns in every cove:

Each tree heart-deep the wrangling rout receives—

Safe for the whirr within,

You could not tell the starlings from the leaves

Then one great puff of wings, and the warm heaves

Away with all its din.

—D. G. Rossetti.

"An Essential Element of Christianity"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOTHING can be plainer than the fact that spiritual healing was practiced by the founder of Christianity, Jesus the Christ, and that it was also practiced by his immediate disciples and by others in the early Christian church who had come under the inspiration of his teaching. In his own case, Jesus healed the sick in demonstration of his understanding of divine Principle. The healings he brought about resulted from his knowledge of spiritual law. It is also certain that Christ Jesus expected those who had learned his doctrine to be able in some degree to perform acts similar to his own. Thus when he sent forth the twelve disciples he said to them: "And as ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." He expected them to destroy all manner of evil, even to the raising of the dead. Later on when the seventy were sent to them, referring to the cities into which they might enter: "And heal the sick that are therein, and say unto them, The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you."

The book of the Acts of the Apostles tells of many of the doings of his disciples, and from the record it is clear that spiritual healing was constantly being done by them in accordance with the expressed desire of the Master. To take but one instance, after Paul's spiritual understanding had enabled all on board to escape safely to the Island of Melita from the shipwreck and they had been courageously received by "the chief man of the island," Publius, it happened that "the father of Publius lay sick of a fever and of a bloody flux." Paul's aid was sought, and he healed the case. The Bible narrative adds: "So when this was done, others also, which had diseases in the island, came, and were healed." It is apparent that the early followers of Christ Jesus practiced spiritual healing, not in a haphazard way, but as a rule. Wherever they went, provided the people were ready for so great benefit, there the sick were healed, the sorrowing comforted, the sinning cleansed.

History records that for between two and three hundred years after Jesus' time spiritual healing was practiced in the Christian church, and then it fell away. During the long centuries intervening up to the nineteenth it was practically lost. No doubt the spiritualized consciousness of the pure in heart sometimes understood some phase of truth so clearly as to be able to heal cases of disease and sin; but it seems certain no positive rule was known, and the result was that sickness came to be dealt with almost exclusively by material methods. That is how matters stood in 1866, when Christian Science was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy.

Then a great change began to take place. On page 347 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which was first published in 1875, Mrs. Eddy asks the question, "Is it error which is restoring an essential element of Christianity,—namely, apostolic, divine healing?" answering it in the sentence following: "No; it is the Science of Christianity which is restoring it, and is the light shining in darkness, which the darkness comprehends not." She lays her finger on the very point. It is the Science of Christianity, Christian Science, which is today restoring "an essential element of Christianity,"—spiritual healing.

Now Science means knowledge. And the Science of Christianity is the knowledge of God, of Truth, of divine Principle. This divine Science, so profoundly stated by Mrs. Eddy in her works, so explicitly expounded by her there, deals with primal cause, with spiritual causation and with real effect. In doing so it throws unprecedented light on all the fallacies of the human mind; and it shows how the knowledge of spiritual causation, or the operation of spiritual law, destroys these fallacies, whatever their name or spurious nature.

Christian Science holds fast to the truth that Principle is infinite, that Principle's creation, which consists of spiritual ideas, is the only real creation, and that therefore there is no material creation in reality. And if there be no real material creation, there can be no reality whatsoever in so-called material phenomena. Thus Christian Science declares the utter unreality of sin, sickness, and death. These appear real to material sense, but they are absolutely unknown to divine Mind, to divine Principle. In proportion as Principle is understood, therefore, the nothingness of these errors appears; and the knowing of their nothingness means their destruction. "If Christian Science takes away the popular gods,—sin, sickness, and death,—it is Christ, Truth, who destroys these evils, and so proves their nothingness." (Science and Health, p. 347.)

The whole effort of anyone who has had the "illness of Principle" revealed to him must necessarily be to endeavor to demonstrate the truth. Human existence affords ample scope for this work, for human existence is an erroneous material sense of being. It is over this limited false sense that the spiritual understanding of Principle has to be demonstrated. It should be quite apparent that an habitual effort is necessary to keep thought in line with Principle. Thought must be spiritualized. The fallacies of matter and evil must give place to the truth

about the illness of Spirit and good. Is the task impossible? If so, then Principle is not omnipotent. But Principle is omnipotent. There is no real opposite to Principle. Matter, evil in all its forms of sin and disease, are, as Christian Science affirms, entirely without Principle, and being so are without either real power or real presence. All material phenomena are illusions of the carnal mind of the false consciousness which, as Paul said, "is enmity against God." "Science makes no concessions to persons or opinions," writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 456). "One must abide in the *moral* of truth or he cannot demonstrate the divine Principle." "Truth does the work, and you must both understand and abide by the divine Principle of your demonstration." Spiritual healing is "an essential element of Christianity". It is being restored through the spiritual understanding which Christian Science gives of divine Principle.

An Anecdote About Lord Cromer

On the first occasion on which I met him, he was characteristic. It was some fifteen years ago, at the time when the brilliant young politicians who called themselves (or were rather ineptly called) the Hooligans had the graceful habit of asking some of their elders to dine with them in a private room of the House of Commons. At one of these little dinners the only guests were Lord Cromer and myself. I had never seen him before, and I regarded him with some awe and apprehension, but no words had passed between us, when the division-bell rang, and our youthful hosts darted from the room.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1920

EDITORIALS

The "Unspeakable" Turk

The Turkish question is fairly and squarely up to the United States today. If anything is to be done to save Armenia, to give to Greece what is really due to her, and to prove that all the lofty sentiments of the war orations were not simply balderdash, it will have to be done in the United States. The opportunity has come full circle to Mr. Wilson to rescue humanity from a tragedy, and it is the plain and simple duty of Congress and the people to assist him, and support him in doing this.

There is nothing whatever to be gained by beating about the bush at this juncture. Mr. Millerand has plainly talked Mr. Lloyd George into a decision contrary to every promise and every undertaking conceived as possible during the war. For some reason, not in the least inscrutable, the "unspeakable" Turk is to be allowed to murder Nabi and to keep his vineyard, and all this is to be arranged, legally and orderly, by the prime ministers of the great European powers, sitting in congress, in St. James's Palace, in London. Why the Greek claims, recognized by Mr. Clemenceau, and just about to be duly signed by the French Premier when he resigned from office, have been apparently jettisoned, might be something of a mystery, were it not that the virtue of the Turk has suddenly become so surprising, that his late critics can scarcely find sufficient means of recognizing it, and are already leaving in his newly washed hands every possible economic concession that his gratitude will lead him, in due course, to dispense.

Already the Turk is responding to such treatment in the way the Oriental always does. The Turk is not in the least fooled by the simplicity of European diplomacy. With the Turk the unknown quantity of every political equation is self-interest, and he has worked out so many of these equations absolutely accurately, in his dealings with the European powers, in the past, that his gratitude to the council of prime ministers in London is not so excessive as it might be, since, to his own satisfaction, he possesses the solution of the problem. The "unspeakable" one does not pride himself for one moment that it is admiration for his domestic qualities or for his political incorruptibility that has brought about the change; he puts it down to the simple self-interest of the men for the time being in possession. Therefore, already he has straightened his feet upon his head, and is explaining, in his papers, exactly how far these Giaours must be allowed to go. Not being exactly a fool, he knows the precise extent to which the visit of Admiral de Robeck has compromised the prime ministers: being, indeed, quite astute in his own way, he realizes that the hurry with which the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy have assured the Muhammads of the Empire that the policy of retention has triumphed, has made a reversal of that policy by the Cabinet in Downing Street almost an impossibility. And yet his gratitude is not great, because, being an Oriental, he regards mercy as weakness, and discounts all leniency as a means to another selfish end.

Even the Turk, however, would do well to remember that there is many a slip between the cup and lip, and if public opinion in the West really gets sufficiently roused, the India Office may yet find that it has been too previous, and the Prime Minister that the largest of majorities in the House of Commons has its limits, as well as its limitations. There is no doubt at all that public opinion in England is seething. France, apparently, is prepared to back Mr. Millerand, and to forget all the iniquities of five centuries of Ottoman rule. But, in England, Mr. Lloyd George is experiencing something which Lord Beaconsfield experienced, in the hour of the Bulgarian atrocities, and that is the sudden vehement uprising of national opinion at the moment least looked for. When the heads of the Church of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, join with leaders of Nonconformity like Dr. Clifford and Dr. Meyer; when the Chapel Royal, in the Savoy, adds its voice to the voice of Bouvierie Street; when Lord Robert Cecil is found protesting with Lord Bryce; when Dr. Gilbert Murray sets aside the study of Greek, and Lord Leverhulme turns from the making of soap, to express detestation of the new policy; when a great economist like the Honorable W. Pember Reeves places his signature beside those of two such well-known historians as Dr. Pollard and Dr. Holland Rose, then it is not going too far to say that Mr. Lloyd George has seriously misjudged the temper of the Nation. Foremost in the ranks of the protesters is that old and tried friend of the Armenian and the Greek, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; and, in an interview, given to a representative of this paper, in London, Mr. O'Connor comes back into the battle with all the fervor of the great days when he fought Mr. Forster or Mr. Balfour, across the floor of the House, and supported Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Morley in their Home Rule crusade.

"To leave Constantinople to Turkey seems to me," Mr. O'Connor told our representative, "a repudiation of the ideals for which Great Britain went to war, and an act of treachery and brutality to those Jews, Christians, and Muhammads, to whose liberation we were fully committed." Turkey, he declared, was simply a tiger, acting century after century as a tiger, and the only way to treat a tiger was to put it in a cage so as to render it harmless. With this end in view, Greece should be permitted to go to the very doors of Constantinople, and the Armenian State should be set up in its full vigor. The conscience of the world was seared with the brutality of the Turk in Armenia, where after decades of massacre and rapine, he had finally out-Heroded his previous awful record with the murder of a million Armenians alone, during the war. "Only today," declared the Irish leader, "I dined with a Chaldean bishop, who, not many months ago, walked as a refugee from the Turks for fifty days.

In that time he passed by upwards of three hundred villages, in which not a single one of their former Christian inhabitants had been left alive." This last incident provides just one, and only one of the innumerable reasons why the tiger should be shut into its cage, just as that other tiger, Timur the Tartar, is reported, however unhistorically, to have shut up the Sultan Bajazet in a cage, four centuries ago, after the battle of Angora.

Thus, as has been said, the responsibility faces the United States. This does not mean that the United States has necessarily got to go to Europe, and become a mandatory in Asia. There is a power in Europe whose people form an enormous percentage of the population of Constantinople and of Thrace, and which centuries ago was driven out of Constantinople by the Ottoman, at the point of the sword. That people is the Greek. By every law of justice, by every claim of history, Constantinople belongs to the Greek, was torn from the Greek, and should be restored to the Greek. The Strait of the Bosphorus can be internationalized, and the work of policing it intrusted to the Greek. There is no other power, great or small, which has any such claim to Constantinople as the Greek. And nothing but jealousy and greed prevents a recognition of the fact. Now, then, is the opportunity for Senator Moses to bring forward his belated resolution, and for the Senate of the United States to support him in so doing. And now is the opportunity for Mr. Wilson to assert the invincible force of right and justice, and to prove that Principle reigns in the world whenever men rely upon it in preference to politics.

Railroads and the Public Mistrust

IN THE face of pessimistic suggestion on every hand with respect to the outlook in the railroad situation in the United States, perhaps it may be worth while to remember that the railroads of a great country have a somewhat barometric quality, and that, in the presence of a storm, one can hardly expect a barometer to do other than indicate storm conditions. That the chaos of the present is the evidence of a transitional period is perhaps as comforting a remark as can be passed upon it, and if the confusion of views which is apparent on all sides with respect to the railroads of the United States does, in truth, presage the emergence from old conditions that were economically and morally bad to new conditions that will be economically and morally better, then the country can well afford to watch developments with patience and with hope. But it must watch.

It would be difficult to name economic machinery of any kind that counts more heavily than the railroads to determine the general comfort and well-being of every man, woman, and child in the country. So great is the usefulness of the lines, so imperative is the popular need for their service, that one might seem to be justified in imagining that intelligent and well-intentioned railroad direction, even without the exactation of any other than moderate payment for service rendered, would find it easily possible to maintain the transportation systems in perfect condition and to recompense generously all the activities of operation. Something, however, is wrong in the equation. No individual and no group has ever yet been able to take a view of the railroads of the United States big enough to meet the economic and moral needs of the situation. If the big idea has ever yet made a start, it has straightway stumbled over the selfish interest of some individual or some group, and come to naught. And so railroading, in the United States, is sore, and sick, and sorry, and cries mightily for a great physician. Doctors there are, by the score, who would try to cure it with this or that economic nostrum, confident that their prescription would improve the general status. But not all the technical verbiage of railroad experts, operatives, or financiers can set aside this fact, that one of the vital troubles with the railroad situation is moral, and that no remedy for railroad troubles in this country will be truly effective until it shall lift the railroads above the pulling and hauling of special interests, and make them expressive of their great function of service.

Not all the facts and figures that can be marshaled by the railroad wiseacres of today are enough to eradicate from the thought of the public the lingering notion that the low state of the railroads now is condign punishment for some of the methods and practices of railroad operators in the days before "adverse legislation" got started. And, without a question, the doubt in the public attitude toward private management of railroads now has its root, to a considerable extent, in the public conviction that private management in the past has too often exemplified nothing so much as a vicious circle of financing. The public has watched this process; it has noted that the law does not reach the individuals responsible for it, usually because they are lost in the crowd before the results of their work are evident, and always a new set of responsible ones are, at the moment of discovery, doing their best to build the railroads up again. No matter whether any phase of this kind of thing is present in the existing situation or not; that the fear of it is present in the public consciousness it would be idle to deny. And whatever is done to straighten out the railroad tangle in this country now will need to take this fear into account, and provide a method for doing away with its cause or occasion.

People of all classes seem to be convinced that the railroads are exemplifying the clash of group interests. Financial men are certain that the attitude of the railroad brotherhoods presages a Labor autocracy over the railroads. Working people are inclined to feel certain that the real menace is from reactionary Capital, eager to make the restoration to private management a short cut to high-handed control of rates, wages, and dividends. It is not reassuring, in the midst of such a situation, with the return of the roads to private direction promised on March 1, to find one of the most experienced of government observers of railroad activities, Charles A. Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission, expressing his long-standing conviction that government ownership and operation will prove to be the only complete solution of the railroad problem, and pointing to the recent nationalization of railroads in Canada and the prospect of such action in Great Britain as substantiating

his view. And probably there is little help to be gained just now from those people who inveigh against the proclivities of the railroad brotherhoods, urging that, if there must be a show-down as between the brotherhoods and the public, it may as well come now as at any other time. The public has presumably no sympathy with a drastic or unreasoning policy on the part of organized Labor. But, on the other hand, the public, like the members of the labor unions, has been suffering from what it believes to be the unwarranted maintenance of high prices for food, fuel, clothing, and shelter; and the public will hardly overlook the fact that the strike threats by the railroad men are predicated directly on the fact that no essential reduction in the cost of living has been secured since their strike of last autumn was held in abeyance in the hope that living costs could be reduced.

And, after all, there is ground for hoping that no class will be shortsighted enough to undertake to secure a settlement of the immediate railroad difficulties on the basis of the interests of one class alone. Here, again, the public interest includes the legitimate interest of all classes, all groups, all individuals. The government has the situation in hand. It must see to it that the public interest takes precedence.

Truth in Fabric

NOW that food laws, both federal and state, in the United States require the marking of exact weights and ingredients on many kinds of products, such a bill as that introduced by Senator Capper, of Kansas, for the proper marking of fabrics, deserves careful consideration. No product of any sort should pretend to be what it is not. Hence, even though it is legitimate to use shoddy in some kinds of goods, such fabrics should not be marked or allowed to pass as "all wool," if by that phrase the public generally understands virgin wool, or that which has not been used before, instead of what has been reclaimed. The bill will naturally receive the support of woolgrowers and of those manufacturers who are accustomed to using only the virgin wool. It should be intelligently understood and welcomed also by those who wish to make use of shoddy, or even cotton, in their products.

Sir Ernest Shackleton records in his new book, "South," that when some suitcases, marked "solid leather," came to be cut up in the antarctic regions to be fashioned into boots, it was found that they contained a large percentage of cardboard. All such dishonesty of marking and of advertising, whether in connection with leather goods, woolen goods, or anything else, should not be condoned for an instant by any manufacturers or dealers. Whatever anything is designated as being, that it should actually be. The foreseen difficulties in the way of the proper marking of food products have been met with a considerable degree of success. There is no reason why apparent difficulties in the way of this further reform should loom so large as to prevent the passing of an intelligently framed bill. There is sure to be no loss, but a gain, to all concerned, through complete and open honesty, for the public appreciates, and can be further educated to appreciate, knowing just what it is getting.

London and the Skyscraper

IT WAS all very well for Oliver Herford to remark to David Bispham that it was a pity London had no skyscrapers because he did not know any sky that needed scraping more, but the remark was really a libel. The genuine old-fashioned, pea-soup "London partikler" is, today, very much a thing of the past. And, anyway, one who really wants to convince himself of the purity of London upper air has only to go and stand on Waterloo Bridge, say, late some sunny summer afternoon, and look east. From here, London seems to be, a city of towers, spires, and steeples, and all of those that are fashioned of stone are white, a wonderful glistening white, against the soft haze of the City sky.

But, after all, that is beside the point. What is to the point is the fact that, whether libelous or not, there would seem to be something more than a likelihood of the cause of Oliver Herford's complaint being removed. London is obviously nibbling at the idea of skyscrapers. Hitherto, they have been most notoriously taboo. Neither the London County Council, nor the City corporation would so much as hear of such an idea. And yet, so greatly are the times changing, that, only the other day, in the presence of no less a body than the London Society, which has, as the very object of its existence, the preserving of and the adding to the beauties of London, no less a person than Sir Martin Conway, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and Trustee of the Wallace Collection, advocated the building of skyscrapers in London, not in ones and twos, but in dozens and scores. Sir Martin did not mince matters, once he began. If he had his way, he declared, he would knock London down, acre at a time. He would have large open spaces, and erect high buildings. He would lay the East End flat, and set it up on end. He would build gigantic communal buildings, thirty or forty stories in height, and housing hundreds and possibly thousands of people. He would—but enough! Sir Martin plowed along with the air of a man who knew he had burnt his boats, with the air of a man who, having valiantly broken free from the thralls of tradition, is willing to take the consequences.

But, as he interrupted his flow of conviction to look around on his audience, must it not have been with a certain measure of surprise that Sir Martin noted that the London Society was actually keeping up with him? London swept away, acre at a time! The East End knocked flat, and set up on end! And the London Society quite unmoved! It was a great triumph for Sir Martin, and, straightway, he followed it up with a letter to The Times. The letter had its inevitable consequences; there were other letters, from other people, some warmly agreeing with, some hotly dissenting from Sir Martin Conway's views; but, out of it all, it must be confessed, Sir Martin and his idea emerged remarkably well.

The fact of the matter is that the skyscraper is slowly but surely living down its bad name. The skyscraper as it has, for several decades past, been pictured in England, and as it far too often appears in the United States,

namely, a dreary, foursquare monstrosity of stone and concrete, turning streets into canons, shutting out the light, and dwarfing all neighboring buildings of moderate height, is coming to be seen as the abuse and not the use of the skyscraper. A man like Sir Martin Conway would be the first to see this, would be the first to see that it is, after all, wholly a matter of proportion and of setting. The Victoria Tower at Westminster, with its foundation 75 feet square and its 336 feet of height, is a very respectable skyscraper, and yet it is generally, and very justly, acclaimed one of the most beautiful towers in the world. Given space enough round about, given distance enough from any beautiful building of lesser proportion, and who can doubt that the Victoria Tower might be doubled and trebled in height and foundation space, and only gain in beauty and impressiveness.

As to the real East End, the endless acres of gray, mean houses in gray, mean streets, Sir Martin's valiant proposals will surely only gain applause from all true Londoners. It is not difficult to imagine even the London Society remarking sturdily, "Knock it down, by all means, Sir Martin; knock it down acres at a time! Lay it flat, and set it up on end! Communal buildings, thirty or forty stories high! Skyscrapers, in fact! A most excellent idea!"

Editorial Notes

ONE thing Senator Myers forgot, when he declared that legislation in the United States "must now have the O. K. of Samuel Gompers before it can go through," was that the O. K. means nothing unless Samuel Gompers can get a majority of American voters to stand back of him.

LORD READING'S appreciation of George Washington as "one of the best men Britain ever produced" is a message of good will to America. Presumably its main purport will not be lost, even though, like the general run of messages nowadays, it appears to have been subject to some delay in transmission.

"ALL RUSSIA NOW MOBILIZED," says a newspaper headline. All dressed up, evidently, but nowhere to go.

A NEW YORK assemblyman is pressing his demand for an investigation of the political expenditures, if any, of the Anti-Saloon League. But perhaps, before he goes any further with it, somebody should move to seize the complete publication of the evidence taken in that war-time investigation of the brewery interests of the United States.

MR. CLEMENCEAU sets a good example in the matter of refusing gifts. It was suggested that an estate should be bought for him in his native Vendée in recognition of his services. He put an end to it by saying: "I greatly appreciate the spirit of the suggestions, but under no circumstances will I accept any form of gift as a reward for what I have been able to do for France." It has always been a characteristic of Mr. Clemenceau to say what he means in few words.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE, preventing the use of the Hotel Tivoli there for a social affair intended to benefit the "Irish Republic" fund, is only what was to have been expected of an official properly alert to the requirements of his position. As the hotel is a United States Government building, the Governor's failure to act would have opened the way for a regrettable misunderstanding. The evidence that American friends of the "Irish Republic" plan are not so punctilious as the Panama Governor about a matter of this sort will eventually raise a question as to their essential friendliness toward America.

LONDON has always been famous for its underground railways, but it seems determined not to rest on its laurels. In order to make the service even more expeditious, it was decided a short time ago to try the experiment of having a station controller in some of the busy stations at certain times of the day to expedite the departure of trains. This controller, with stop watch in hand, will, if a train has stopped in a station for a period of 30 seconds, and if the signal is clear, sound a siren as a signal to start the train right away. This will prevent trains being held up, and so will allow more per hour to be run. Anything that helps the worker in the city to get home more quickly at night will certainly be welcome.

REALISM IN ART could hardly go further than the likeness of himself which a writer in The Detroit News describes as the achievement of a Japanese woodcarver, Mr. Hananuma Masakichi of Tokyo. Aside from excellence as a portrait, Mr. Masakichi's life-size wooden man, in whose making some 2000 pieces of wood are said to have been joined so skillfully that not a hint of the process is visible, stands credited, in the opinion of several connoisseurs of art, with being "the most perfect image of a man ever made," a statement, however, that does not necessarily declare Mr. Masakichi the superior of Praxiteles. Realism, it seems, provided eyes of glass so like the woodcarver's that when the figure was done and Mr. Masakichi stood beside it in the same attitude, the spectator marveled, and was unable to say which was the living Mr. Masakichi and which the wooden one.

IN VIEW of the resignation of the Spanish Cabinet, due in large part to the inability of the Ministry to pass the budget, that stumbling block of Spanish governments, recent ingenuous newspaper reports to the effect that the government would "tide over its present difficulties long enough to pass the budget and then immediately resign," are particularly amusing. Anyone, indeed, who has followed the political fortunes of the various Spanish ministries of the last few years in their struggles with the budget, may have been moved to inquire the authority behind the statement quoted. Not that there was any difficulty in believing that the Spanish Ministry would "resign shortly," for that would seem to be an inevitable resultant of there being a Spanish Cabinet, but that it would do so "after" passing a budget. Any Spanish Cabinet that could satisfactorily grapple with that monumental task would indeed be deserving of a better fate!